



NEW ZEALAND  
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.  
1882.



CONTAINING

RETROSPECT OF THE COLONY,  
SKETCH OF EXHIBITIONS,  
COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF EXHIBITS,

COMPILED BY M. MOSLEY.

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OFFICIAL LIST OF JURORS' AWARDS,

SUPPLIED BY MESSRS. JOUBERT AND TWOPENY.

Christchurch:

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## NEW ZEALAND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION RECORD.

### RETROSPECT OF THE COLONY.

A brief sketch of the history of the Colony will not be out of place when giving an account of the New Zealand International Exhibition of 1882. While looking upon what has been achieved, it is well to glance back and note the steps by which the colony has arrived at its present stage of progress. A fair idea of that progress can only be obtained by remembering how short the time has been in which our present condition of advancement has been gained, and the difficulties against which our colonists have had to contend.

Just forty-two years have elapsed since a little band of pioneers arrived in Wellington harbour. Scarcely anything was then known of New Zealand beyond the facts that its soil was fertile and that the natives were warlike cannibals of a type far superior to the aboriginals of the other Australasian countries. Missionary stations had previously been established in the North Island, and trading vessels had occasionally visited New Zealand, and through these sources it was known that, though a few of the natives were disposed to have friendly relations with Europeans, the bulk of them were decidedly hostile and viewed with great distrust any attempt on the part of white men at colonisation. The early history of the settlers in the North Island teems with fearful proofs of savageness of the native race.

In 1840 small companies of colonists arrived in Wellington. They numbered only 1200—men, women, and children—and for several years had to maintain a constant state of defence against threatened attacks from the Wairarapa and Upper Hutt natives. Fortunately they gained the friendship of a chief, Te Puni, who with his tribe had a settlement on Petoni beach. But for his timely warnings, and possibly his influence with other chiefs, on more than one occasion the whole band of colonists would have

been massacred, for it was scarcely possible that they could have escaped had they been surprised by the hordes ready and anxious to sweep down suddenly upon them from inland. Te Puni's vigilance kept them informed as to intended attacks, thereby frustrating the designs of the hostile natives. But it was not only against the savages that the early Wellington settlers had to contend. Nature seemed to combine with the Maori to drive away the intruders. Earthquakes—the severity of which later colonists have little conception—destroyed their houses and so thoroughly frightened many that it seemed likely at one time that the settlement would be abandoned and the pioneers seek more favourable shores elsewhere. Had vessels been obtainable at the time of the great earthquake in 1848, there is little doubt that most, if not all, of the settlers would have hurried away from New Zealand. Several families, including that of the Hon. W. Fitzherbert, the present Speaker of the Legislative Council, did actually go on board a ship that was in the harbour and started on their homeward journey, but the vessel going ashore at the Heads, they were compelled to remain. That fortunate wreck turned the scale. Had it not happened, in all probability New Zealand would have remained for many years longer in the undisputed possession of the Maori.

The settlement of Wellington was made under the auspices of the New Zealand Land Company, which was authorised by the British Government to purchase land from the natives. This was done by Colonel William Wakefield, who came out in 1840 with the first settlers as the company's representative. Shortly afterwards a small settlement was formed in Auckland by Captain Hobson. In 1841 the New Zealand Company formed settlements in New Plymouth and Nelson. In 1848 a small Scotch company established themselves in Otago; and in December, 1850, the Canterbury Pilgrims arrived in Lyttelton, in four ships, to form a Church of England colony.

Such, briefly, is the history of the foundation of the Colony. For many years the settlements were completely isolated from each other, with almost no communication, so that at one time the quickest way of getting from Dunedin to Auckland was by sailing vessel via Sydney. Still they prospered in a quiet, steady way; their flocks and herds increased, land was got under cultivation, although the North Island was much retarded, and even the very existence of the settlements at times endangered, by Maori wars, the first of which broke out in 1844.

The first act of importance of the Government was the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi with the Natives in 1840. In 1841 Captain Hobson took the title of Governor of the Colony. He

was succeeded, in 1845, by Sir George—then captain—Grey, under Commission as Lieutenant-Governor, who in 1848 was sworn in as Governor-in Chief of the Islands of New Zealand, and Governor of the Provinces of New Ulster and New Munster. In 1852-3 Constitutional Government was inaugurated, the proclamation calling upon the people to elect their representatives being dated 4th March, 1853. The Colony was then divided into 24 electorates, returning in all 47 members. About the same time Provincial Councils, with their Superintendents, were called into existence for the management of Local Government. In December, 1853, Sir George Grey sailed for England, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wynyard assumed the Governorship of the Colony on the 3rd January, 1854. On the 27th May, 1854, the first session of the first New Zealand Parliament was opened in Auckland.

These were days of small things in the colony. The total European population was not equal to that of Christchurch and its suburbs now, being 31,238, of which number 3895 were located in Canterbury. The Customs' revenue for the whole colony was about £73,800, while the exports amounted to about £300,000, and the imports to £598,000. At this time it was estimated that the Native population was 100,000, all but a very few of whom were resident in the North Island, outnumbering the Europeans, who were divided in settlements in Wellington, Auckland, and Napier, by about five to one. The period had been darkened by one deplorable event, namely, the massacre of Colonel Wakefield and a party at Wairoa, whither they had been enticed by the Natives on the plea of a proposed conference.

In the next four years the progress of the Colony was rapid and steady. The European population increased to over 52,000, the residents in Canterbury numbering 6712. The imports had grown to £993,000, while the exports were £370,000. Capital had flowed into the country at a rapid rate, and the producing power had been considerably increased.

The next six years of the Colony were times of rapid progress and excitement. Sir George Grey had returned to the colony, and had succeeded Governor Brown in 1861. Native wars continued to trouble the settlers in the North Island and to retard progress, but in the South the condition of things had materially changed. The Otago Goldfields had been discovered, and the Gabriel's Gully and Dunstan rushes had drawn large crowds of miners and of men of capital over from Victoria. Dunedin and Port Chalmers had suddenly sprung from small fishing villages into commercial towns of considerable importance. By the year 1863 the imports of the colony had increased to £7,024,674, and the exports to £3,485,405; that is, in six years the former had multiplied more than sevenfold,

and the exports more than tenfold. The export of gold had become considerable, reaching, in 1863, the respectable amount of £2,432,479, while that of wool was £830,495. Small gold-fields had been discovered in Auckland, and the quartz mines in Coromandel were promising large yields. In the mean time, while Otago was in a fever of excitement in consequence of its gold and prosperity, while Auckland was preparing for and dreading the Waikato war, and while Wellington in spite of earthquakes and Native troubles was sleepily holding its own, Canterbury was steadily marching onwards, multiplying flocks and herds, loading wool ships, undisturbed by any more exciting matters than a Provincial Government "crisis," involving a shuffling of the cards among the few recognised provincial place-holders. The importance of Lyttelton as a port had increased, it having succeeded in taking second rank, its shipping being about one-twelfth of that of the whole colony.

Five years more elapsed, and again there was plenty of change, excitement, and progress. By the end of 1868 Sir George Grey retired from the Governorship, to be succeeded by Sir George Bowen. Native wars had continued, and loans had been raised and spent on the "subjugation of the Maori" without any very great steps in that direction having been achieved. The seat of Government had been removed to Wellington. The direct Panama steam mail service to England had been established. Goldfields had been discovered on the West Coast of Canterbury, and a road over the Southern Alps, from Christchurch to Hokitika, had been made by the Provincial Government at an expenditure of about £200,000. The first great public work in the colony, the Moorhouse tunnel, through the Port hills from Heathcote to Lyttelton, had been completed and opened, entirely out of the funds and resources of the province. The outward shipping of the colony had reached 16,000 tons; the imports had fallen to about £4,500,000, while the exports had increased to nearly the same amount. Telegraphic communication had been established between all the principal towns in the colony, nearly 1370 miles having been laid. Westland had seceded from Canterbury and had set up for itself as a county. But although the picture on the whole had been a bright one, yet it had not been without some very dark shadows that many still remember with sorrow. The wreck of H.M.S. Orpheus in 1863, at the Manukau Heads, with the loss of nearly all the officers and crew, and later the disappearance of the steamer the City of Dunedin on her way from Wellington to Nelson, without a vestige of her being found or a passenger being saved to disclose her fate, created a strong feeling throughout the colony, and evoked profound sympathy. The massacres at White

Cliffs, and on the Wanganui side, had been the first acts of the Natives among whom war had broken out, the Maoris above Wanganui and about Taranaki were in open rebellion. Under the unfortunate mismanagement of Colonel Haultain, the Defence Minister at the time, the Colonial troops—nearly all of them raw levies—had met with repeated disasters. The settlers to the north of Wanganui had been compelled to abandon their land, and had seen their houses and fences destroyed and their cattle driven off by the rebels. In the ambush at Te Nutu-o-te-manu, Major Von Tempsky, Captain Buck, Lieutenant Hastings, and an unknown number of privates, were sacrificed on the altar of official ignorance, their friends and relatives never being able to dispel the fear that when their comrades were forced to fall back they were left wounded and to be tortured to death by the natives. That Hastings shot himself to avoid such a horrible end is pretty certain, and it is almost as certain that poor Captain Buck suffered the full vengeance of the savages before being released by death.

Another five years brings us to 1873. The Colony had in the meantime passed from a state of great commercial depression to one of healthy activity and excitement. The political as well as financial changes had been very great. The old traditions, according to which the leaders in Parliament were confined to a few old veterans, the only change allowable being from one old Conservative to another, had been rudely and fortunately disturbed. Mr. (now Sir Julius) Vogel, who during his first session or two in Parliament had been kept in the background, by dint of talent and energy had forced people to recognise his ability. He had risen in estimation till, in 1873, he became Premier, having for several years held a Minister's portfolio. He had propounded his Immigration and Public Works policy, which had been received with acclamation. The loan to carry it out had been raised in the Home market, to the surprise and chagrin of those slow-going minds who predicted for the Colony nothing but mortification in the attempt, or if floated, ruin in the future. The activity which the commencement of railways, roads, bridges, and other public works had infused throughout the colony had extended to business of all kinds. Capitalists had gained confidence, and land which five years before could hardly be disposed of even as a gift now became in active demand. Vote by ballot had become law, the Parliament of 1872 having been elected under that system. The self-reliant policy—under which the Colony, in return for freedom from British interference in the management of Native matters agreed to defend itself against Maori rebellion—had been inaugurated, British troops having been withdrawn from New Zealand. As Sir George Bowen told the Wanganui settlers in the

time of war, New Zealanders must in future depend for internal defence on their own strong arms. They followed his precept rather than his example, for—whereas he hurried off at a moment's notice to Wellington, on hearing that the rebels were within fifty miles of him—they held their own, then and since, as well as official blundering would allow them to do. The want of an Agent-General for the colony in London had been recognised, and Mr. Isaac Earl Featherston, for many years Superintendent of the Wellington Province and a prominent member of the General Assembly, had been appointed to the office. The San Francisco mail service had been established. Sir George Bowen had been promoted to Victoria, and had left the colony not very deeply regretted, and Sir James Fergusson, Bart., reigned in his stead as Governor. The Natives had become tranquil, telegraph cable communication with Australia had been decided on, the New Zealand Government Life Assurance had been established, and, as His Excellency said, when opening Parliament in 1872, "New Zealand, though the youngest born, had risen to the fourth in rank and importance in the long list of British colonies." Up to March, 1870, gold to the amount of £20,024,218 had been exported.

From 1873 to the present time the advance of the colony has continued to be rapid. There have been three changes in the Governorship—Sir James Fergusson having been succeeded by the Marquis of Normanby, who on his removal was followed by Sir Hercules Robinson, whose term of office was short; Sir Arthur Gordon, our present Governor, succeeding him. The Public Works policy of Sir Julius Vogel has been carried out till we had, on 29th of April this year, a total of 1328 miles of railway in working order throughout the colony—449 of them being in the North Island, and 879 in the Middle Island—at a four-weekly expenditure of £43,902 3s. 9d., with four-weekly receipts of £92,250 4s. 11. This of itself would have been a grand result for the colony to have achieved in so short a period as about nine years from the commencement of this undertaking. But besides this, works of great magnitude and inestimable value have been commenced and continued almost to completion. The Lyttelton Harbour works are on a scale that would disgrace few ports in the world. The Oamaru breakwater has been steadily pushed ahead, and is a sound piece of architecture, constructed against difficulties which for some years the best authorities considered would be insurmountable. A breakwater has been fairly commenced at Timaru; docks and harbour works have been constructed at Port Chalmers, Auckland, and other places. Hundreds of miles of roads have been constructed, particularly in the North Island; our large rivers are all, or very nearly all of them, bridged; land

has been opened up and settled; and the population, which a few years ago was to be counted by hundreds, scattered and isolated in three or four parts of New Zealand, has now increased to 489,933. There have been, again, political as well as commercial and social changes. The old Provincial institutions, which have done so much for the various districts, have been swept away, to the regret now of a large section of the community, and have been partly substituted by County Councils and Road Boards, the General Government resuming many of the functions previously delegated to the Provincial Superintendents and Councils. Telegraphic communication, rapid as it is, and adapted as it has been by many admirable arrangements to the wants of all classes of the people, has been found almost too cumbersome for business men. Telephonic communication has become a necessity, and it has been established in Christchurch and its neighbourhood, Dunedin, and Auckland, some of the distances brought close together by it extending even forty and fifty miles. There are now a line of sailing vessels and a fleet of intercolonial and coastal steamers owned in the colony, of which there is every reason to be proud; the headquarters of the New Zealand Shipping Company being in Christchurch, and of the Union Steamship Company in Dunedin. The tonnage and number of vessels owned by each are—By the steamship company twenty-three steamers, representing a total gross of 24,192 tons; and by the shipping company eighteen vessels, representing an aggregate of 19,000 tons gross. The latter company, besides employing its own fleet, chartered and loaded last season in the colony for the United Kingdom a further number of twenty-two vessels, with a gross register of 20,000 tons, and chartered and loaded in London for the colony forty ships, representing 35,100 tons gross. The shipping company finds that its large fleet, subsidized by a considerable number of chartered vessels, is still insufficient for the trade between the Colony and the Home country, and it is meditating the building of a number of powerful steamers. Besides these, the Home and foreign trade of the colony has so increased that two private firms, recently formed into a company, have been chartering and loading largely for Great Britain, last season having despatched no fewer than thirty-one vessels, representing a tonnage of 39,460 tons. The export trade of the colony has reached seven millions sterling, and the imports to over eight millions, while the colonial revenue is about four millions.

## SKETCH OF EXHIBITIONS.

From King Ahasuerus to Messrs. Joubert and Twopeny; from 521 B.C. to the present year of grace—the history of exhibitions lies in this compass. Messrs. Joubert and Twopeny have only followed a kingly precedent, for is it not recorded in the Book of Esther how Ahasuerus, in the third year of his reign, the nobles and princes of the provinces being before him, “showed the riches of his glorious kingdom and the honour of his excellent majesty many days, even an hundred and four score days.” At Rome, during the last years of the republic and the early days of the empire, exhibitions were held. At Venice, in 1268, an industrial exhibition was held, during which there was a water fête and a procession of trades. At Leipsic and Nijni-Novgorod fairs have been held which had many features in common with our exhibitions; and in 1689 the Dutch held a similar fair at Leyden.

The Society of Arts in London initiated the modern exhibitions, when in 1756 they offered prizes for improvements in the manufacture of tapestry carpets and porcelain, the competing articles being exhibited. In 1761 the same society held an exhibition of agricultural and other machinery. In 1798 a display of the art factories of France, Sevres, Gobelins, and the Savonnerie, was held in the Rue de Varennes, Paris; and during the last days of the same year an official exposition was held in the Champ de Mars. The following year there was a third exposition in Paris at which there were 540 exhibitors, including Montgolfier, the first aeronaut, and Jacquard, the inventor of the loom. Again, in 1806, an exhibition was held in front of the Hotel des Invalides, when 1422 persons exhibited. In 1819 the fifth exhibition in Paris was held in the courtyard of the Louvre, under the presidency of Louis XVIII., with 1622 exhibitors. Similar exhibitions were held in Paris till 1849, when 4500 persons exhibited.

The Royal Dublin Society commenced a series of triennial exhibitions in 1827. Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Russia, Poland, Italy, Spain and Portugal all have had at various times exhibitions of local industries.

But the great feature, introduced by the late Prince Consort to exhibitions by the one of 1851, was international competition. The success of the innovation marked the commencement of a new era. Of the 13,937 exhibitors who competed in the first Crystal Palace, Great Britain contributed only 6861, Foreign countries were represented by 6556, and the Colonies by 520. The building, as all the world knows, was in Hyde Park, covered twenty acres of ground, was 1851 feet in length, cost £193,168 10s. 2d., and was

open five months and fifteen days. The cash receipts were £506,100 6s. 4d., and the surplus after all expenses was £186,000. The number of visitors was 6,059,195.

This exhibition was followed by similar ones in New York and Dublin in 1853, in Melbourne and Munich in 1854, and in Paris in 1855. Sundry smaller exhibitions were held in various places at intervals, but the next large World's Fair was in London in 1862, which was remarkable for the collection of paintings by British masters gathered together. The Poet Laureate wrote an ode for the opening, Sir Sterndale Bennett composed the music, and a choir of two thousand singers and an orchestra of four hundred musicians rendered it.

In 1865 an exhibition was opened in Dublin, where the experiment of night opening was tried for the first time. This was followed, in 1867, by a Paris exhibition on a far larger scale than that of 1855. The attendance reached 6,805,969, and 43,217 persons exhibited. The next large “International” was held in Vienna in 1873, when the main building was 3000 feet long. In 1876 the Centennial Exhibition, celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, was held in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. The principal buildings covered an area of forty-nine acres; smaller structures occupied nearly half as much more. The display of machinery was the finest ever made, that of the United States occupying 480,000 square feet, and being driven by a Corliss engine of 1600 horse power. The exhibition was visited between the 10th May and the 10th November by 9,892,625 persons. In 1878 a Paris Exhibition, larger in every respect than its predecessors, was opened. The total area of ground occupied was 100 acres, the main building alone occupying 54 acres. The French exhibits occupied one-half the entire space, while Great Britain and her colonies took up one-third of the space allotted to foreigners. The total number of paying visitors to the exhibition was 13,000,000. In 1879, the Sydney International was opened on the 17th September. It was kept open until the 20th April, and during that time was visited by 1,117,536 persons. The total amount of space covered by the buildings was rather more than 15 acres. There were 6299 exhibitors, in addition to 3046 who took part in live stock, horticultural and agricultural shows. In October, 1880, the Melbourne International Exhibition was opened. The total cost of the buildings was £246,365 3s. 6d., of which the permanent building cost £132,950 4s. 8d.; the temporary annexes, £83,111; gardens, £18,481 4s. 8d.; machinery, £5714 19s.; organ, £5560 9s.; miscellaneous, £546 18s. 2d. The building as completed consisted of:—The permanent nave, 500 feet long and 160 feet wide, with galleries and large cellars; two permanent

annexes, 460 feet long and 138 feet wide; one main temporary hall, 820 feet long and 490 feet wide; a temporary annex for British machinery containing about 21,000 square feet; German and Austrian annexes, containing about 20,000 square feet. There were, in addition, spaces outside reserved for machinery and agricultural implements, offices, &c., so that the total space occupied was about 907,408 feet. The total number of exhibitors was 12,792, and of exhibits, 31,856. Of these New Zealand contributed 629 exhibitors and 1582 exhibits. The opening cantata was written for the occasion by Mr. J. W. Meaden, and sung to music composed by M. Caron. The number of visitors, as recorded, was 1,330,279.

In 1881 a new principle was introduced into the conduct of exhibitions by Messrs. Joubert and Twopeny. Hitherto they had been undertaken not as commercial speculations, but with a view to foster healthy competition among manufacturers, and to enable Governments and the public to mark the progress made in arts and industries. Whether they were successful financially had hitherto not been the prime object of the promoters. In undertaking the task of getting up and carrying on exhibitions, of course Messrs. Joubert and Twopeny's chief object is to make them "pay." On this principle they opened one in Adelaide in 1881. The whole of the Park, about 19 acres, was placed at their disposal, the main building occupying about two and a-half acres. It was open from the 21st July till the 24th September, and was visited by 276,092 persons, giving a daily average of 4878. These gentlemen subsequently opened an exhibition in Perth, Western Australia, on the 17th November, 1881. It occupied about two acres; nearly 300 exhibitors competed, and the attendance from the opening till the close, on the 6th January, 1882, was about 22,000.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

Exhibitions, international and colonial, were not quite unknown in New Zealand even before the advent of Messrs. Joubert and Twopeny. So far back as 1865 an "International" was held in Dunedin in a large building occupying, with the grounds about it, an entire block lying between Great King and Cumberland streets, in which the industries and known resources of New Zealand at that time were very fairly displayed. Exhibits for it were sent from all the Australian colonies. Great Britain contributed machinery, agricultural implements, and all kinds of manufactures, while France, Germany, Austria, Holland and Canada also were represented. Over 4000 exhibitors sent exhibits. In Christchurch a display of exhibits intended for the Vienna Exhibition was held

in 1872, being opened by the then Governor, His Excellency Sir G. Bowen. In 1880 an exhibition of New Zealand manufactures, got up under the auspices of the Christchurch Industrial Association, was opened on July 15th in the Drill Shed grounds. It was a hurriedly-arranged affair, and had gradually expanded from an original idea to show something of the manufactures and resources of the province. The exhibits were numerous, and nearly all of them were of a high quality. Otago contributed liberally. Although only open six days, the attendance numbered more than 24,000. In 1881 small exhibitions, got up by the local Industrial Associations, were held in Ashburton and Dunedin, each of them meeting with a very fair amount of support.

The first step towards the present "International" was taken by Messrs. Joubert and Twopeny immediately after the close of their Adelaide venture. They opened communication with several gentlemen in New Zealand, and sent a circular letter to the New Zealand Government and to various public bodies, including the Mayor and councillors of Christchurch, and the Christchurch Industrial Association. That sent to the Corporation of Christchurch was as follows:—"We have the honour to inform your Worship and the Council of the City of Christchurch that, at the instigation of a number of representatives of British, French, German, Austrian, Italian, Swiss, Belgian, American, Victorian, and South Australian manufacturers, it is our intention to hold an International Exhibition in Christchurch, on the same basis as that which has recently proved so successful in Adelaide. We beg to enclose you herewith a copy of the preliminary notice of the Exhibition, and to ask you to allow the Exhibition to be held under your auspices, as it has been held here under the auspices of the Adelaide Corporation, and to give us your support and co-operation, so that the inhabitants of New Zealand may themselves take part in the undertaking. We do not ask for pecuniary aid of any kind. Trusting that we may rely upon your valuable aid in making the Exhibition successful, and worthy of your colony and city." The Councillors resolved to give every countenance to the undertaking, as did the General Government. With regard to the Christchurch Industrial Association, the Committee considered the question, and without waiting to convene a meeting of members to hear their views, sent off a telegram pledging the association to assist the undertaking to the utmost. This action caused great dissatisfaction to a large number of members, who considered the Exhibition as having a free-trade tendency, and thus antagonistic to the principles of the association which was formed to foster local industries and to spread protective principles. Even many of those members who desired to see the exhibition opened, and

who would have willingly assisted it individually, felt the inconsistency of a protection association encouraging the introduction of foreign goods, which could be well manufactured in the colony. There was also another point that some urged. The association had a few hundred pounds in hand that had been set aside towards the expense of another local exhibition, or towards furthering an International Exhibition to be taken in hand by the government, and negotiations had already been opened with the government on the subject. It was plain that if Messrs. Joubert and Twopeny opened their exhibition here, both the local one and the Government International would be postponed indefinitely. After a hard battle, those members of the association in favour of co-operating with Messrs. Joubert and Twopeny gained the day, and a special committee for the purpose was formed. About the same time a committee of citizens outside the association was formed for the same purpose, and subsequently the two committees amalgamated, forming one, which went heartily into the work, as did Mr. W. R. Mitchell, who had previously been appointed agent for the promoters. The next matter to be decided was the question of site. Several proposals were made and rejected, and ultimately the Government granted permission for the use of a portion of the Hagley Park public reserve at the corner of the Riccarton and Lincoln Roads.

The building, which was designed by Mr. T. S. Lambert, architect, is in the form of a quadrangle, the main building being 668ft. in length by 282ft. in breadth, the main transept from entrance to fernery 334ft. long by 96ft. wide, including the cloak rooms, offices, telegraph and telephonic, postal and money order and Customs offices. Above these are the offices for the representatives of the press, and the judges of the various departments. The main entrance fronting the Lincoln road is 46ft. high from sill to top of transept, the walls being 26ft. in height. The avenues, which are apportioned to Canterbury, Southland, Otago, Australia, America, and Europe are 20ft. in height from floor to ridge, the walls being 22ft. The avenues are divided into three sections of 15ft. each, viz., the range of bays on each side and the passage way. The octagons, four in number, are 70ft. high and 45ft. in diameter, the walls being 27ft. high. These are apportioned to Wellington, Auckland, Asia, and Africa. The main transept is divided into three parts, first, the special art gallery, the entrance to which is draped with maroon coloured curtains, enriched with gold fringe, similar to the decorations used at the Paris Exhibition. This art gallery is between 70ft. and 80ft. in length by about 50ft. in width. Beyond again is the concert room, 130ft. long by the same width; and the transept is completed by a

very handsome fernery which has been constructed. This is 50ft. by 18ft. In the fernery the artesian supply has been so arranged as to rise to the top of the fernery and trickle over the plants. The approach to the special art gallery is a Corinthian façade, executed in plaster, and fully enriched, the entrance being flanked by a pair of columns on pedestals on each side, 16ft. high, surmounted by a segmental pediment, provision being made for the reception of four large statues, ten feet high, enriched with pateras in spandrels. The plaster work of this elegant design was entrusted to Messrs. S. P. and T. Andrews. On entering the art gallery one is struck by its capacious dimensions, it being nearly 100ft. long by 50ft. wide. The walls rise to a height of 20ft., with open roof and skylight on each side. The roof has a light and substantial appearance. The front entrance is bold in appearance, and of a decidedly ornamental character, being 20ft. wide, surmounted by an elliptic arch; the windows on either side being of a similar form. A bold string course runs round throughout, above which are two circular lights, with keystones, at right angles to each other, which are stopped with coloured glass. The walls, which are 26ft. high, are surmounted by a bold cornice, from which springs a semicircular fan light, supported on either side by richly carved brackets and flag-poles, also surmounted by a central flag-pole, which is likewise bracketed. The keystone is strictly emblematical, being the well-known tree fern and kiwis. The concert room is most commodious, being the 117ft. in length by 50ft. in width. Equidistant from the wings and the fernery is erected the octagonal band stand, 18ft. in diameter. The special art gallery is floored in a superior manner to a smooth and uniform surface, being eminently fitted for the balls held therein. The walls are specially prepared for the pictures to be hung thereon, coloured to an appropriate hue round the room to a dado height, and at the top of the walls are elaborately designed stencil bands of various hues. The paintings are hung by a well-known and recognised authority in such matters, and are to be seen to the best advantage. Access is gained to the concert room from the art gallery by an aperture richly draped with maroon curtains, over which is a gallery, access to which is gained in an adjoining passage, by an easy and convenient staircase. This room is finished somewhat similar to the art gallery, and has four capacious entrances. The walls are decorated with choice works of art. Reverting to the band stand, it might here be mentioned that it served as the dais on the opening day. The ironwork was executed by Messrs. Scott Brothers. The gallery already mentioned was set apart for the cantata performers on the opening day, and here the organ was placed.

The open spaces in the quadrangle on each side are set apart for machinery, roofings being carried round of some depth, so as to give protection to such as may require it. In the centre of them are very handsome iron fountains, placed at the disposal of the promoters by Messrs. Scott Brothers. The avenues across the quadrangle against the walls of the art gallery and the concert hall are devoted to carriage exhibits, and the sale of confectionery, fruits, and nicknacks.

#### OPENING CEREMONY.

On Monday, the 10th April, 1882, the Exhibition was formally opened. The day was observed by the public, the Government Offices, and Banks as a holiday, and from the country districts and other parts of the colony crowds came to help to celebrate the opening of our International. A procession of Maoris, Trades, Friendly Societies, and Bands, including many from Dunedin, Timaru, and almost every part of Canterbury, in all numbering about 4500, had been arranged, and was formed in the following order, Mr. B. J. Leahy acting as Marshal:—

- Austrian Band.
- Plasterers (50), with working group.
- Bricklayers (60), with banner.
- Hibernian Band.
- Hibernian (175), in regalia, with banner.
- Butchers, mounted (50).
- Carpenters and Joiners (50), with banners and working group on waggon.
- Ashburton Band.
- Druids (100), in regalia.
- Tailors (50), with banner.
- Sons of Temperance (30), in regalia.
- Lyttelton Band.
- Oddfellows (500), in regalia, with banner and Burnham Band.
- Protestant Band.
- Orangemen (450), in regalia, and with banners.
- Protestant Alliance (50), in regalia.
- Labourers' Union (40), with banner.
- Stonemasons (60), with banner, and lorry with masons at work.
- Carriers (20), with lorry laden with goods, and also with two vans similarly loaded.
- Saddlers (60), with banner.
- Ironworkers (300), with two banners, and lorry carrying working group.
- Good Templars, E.C. (40), in regalia.
- Maoris (30).
- Four Mounted Foresters.
- Foresters' Band.
- Foresters (450), in regalia, with two banners and eight bannerets.
- Good Templars, A.C. (200), in regalia.
- Railway Fire Brigade (20), with steamer.
- Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company, C.V.F.B.
- Steamer, "Extinguisher."
- Hand-engine, "Dreadnought."
- Steamer, "Deluge."
- (Total of Christchurch Brigade, 40.)
- Brickmakers' Union (71), with two lorries bearing working groups.
- Timaru Band.
- Timaru Ballast-men (40).
- Leather Workers (20), headed by St. Crispin, on horseback.
- Navvies (50).
- Milkmen (30), with banner.

Shortly after 9 o'clock two detachments of the E. Battery of Artillery, under Lieutenant Hill, took up their position with two 24lb Howitzers in the park, on the south-east of the building. They were quickly followed by the various Volunteer companies, who had been paraded to take part in the day's military ceremonies. Headed by the Artillery Band, they at once marched into the building and took up their respective positions. The College Cadets were allotted the place of honour on the right of the line at the dais, the remaining corps being marched up and formed two deep, with their ranks facing inwards from the left of the Cadets to the entrance to the Art gallery:—The E Battery of Artillery (50), under Lieutenants Strange and Hill; the I Battery Artillery, Oamaru (40), under Captain Creagh and Lieutenant Rice; the Ashburton Rifles (35), under Lieutenant Findley, Temuka, in the absence of any Ashburton officers; the Temuka Rifles (40), under Captain Young and Sub-Lieutenant White; and the Lyttelton Naval Brigade (50), under Lieutenant M'Lean. Outside the building, to the left of the main entrance, a guard of honour of the blue-jackets and marines of H.M.S. Miranda, supported on their left by the Oamaru Rifles and Christchurch City Guards, were posted. The promoters, Messrs. Joubert and Twopeny, with His Worship the Mayor (who wore his chain of office), and the members of the City Council, awaited the arrival of His Excellency at the main entrance. As the hour of the official opening drew near the crowd outside the building became largely augmented, the trees in the Park and every available spot being used as a vantage ground from which to witness the arrival of the Queen's representative. For the preservation of order a detachment of the Armed Constabulary, under Sergeant Blackmore, were present, who, in connection with the members of the Canterbury Yeomanry, detached for a similar purpose, had anything but an enviable position. A few minutes before 11 o'clock the strains of the National Anthem at the north-west entrance of the Park notified the fact that the Vice-Regal party had entered the carriage-drive. Escorted by the Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry, His Excellency and party were driven up to the main entrance, the guard of honour posted there presenting arms as he passed, the Artillery firing at the same time a salute of seventeen guns, and the various bands playing the National Anthem.

The inaugural ceremony took place in the Concert-room, at the west end of which on the octagonal dais, a couch and seats had been placed, and accommodation provided for members of the Press. On either side of the dais, and a little in front of it, were enclosed spaces reserved for their Honors the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Johnston, members of the Ministry, members of Parliament, the Most Rev. the Primate, their Worships the Mayors of Christchurch and other Boroughs, the members of the City and Borough Councils, the County Councils, Chairmen of Road Boards, and other public men, most of whom were accompanied by ladies. These, on their arrival, were ushered to their places by officials appointed for the purpose, but it soon became apparent that the number of persons who had availed themselves of invitations to be present considerably exceeded the accommodation that had been provided for them. At the east end of the concert hall is a gallery, in which, before 10 o'clock, most of the ladies and gentlemen who were to take part in the opening cantata had taken their seats. As the various contingents that composed the procession entered the building they were marched through the vestibule and the Art Gallery and into the Concert-room, where, from an early hour, visitors had been securing for themselves places, whence they hoped to be able to see and hear everything that was to form the inaugural ceremony. The path

through which the processions were marched was well kept by the several corps of Volunteers, and the crowd rapidly began to fill the corridors running right and left from the dais, the bands meanwhile keeping up in different parts of the building almost incessant music. At 11 o'clock the Concert-hall was densely packed with a patient concourse, whose upturned faces betokened eager curiosity as to what was about to take place. At ten minutes past 11 the first gun of the salute was fired, and all eyes were turned expectantly towards the entrance. The order "shoulder arms" indicated that the inaugural ceremony was commencing, and presently the cheers of the crowd and the strains of the National Anthem proved that His Excellency the Governor had entered the building.

At the entrance His Excellency was received by the promoters and others already named. His Excellency was accompanied by the Hon. Lady Gordon and family, and attended by Major Knollys, C.M.G., A.D.C., and Mr. F. P. Murray, Private Secretary; the party also including Commander Watson, R.N., and the officers of H.M.S. Miranda, the Hon. T. Dick, the Hon. W. Johnston, Lieutenant-Colonel Packe, and Mr. G. Browne. As the party reached the dais a little girl, Miss Duncan, daughter of the late Andrew Duncan, dressed in Highland costume, presented Lady Gordon with a choice bouquet.

On His Excellency ascending the dais the cheers were renewed, and the National Anthem was again played. Mr. Joubert then came forward and read

#### THE OPENING ADDRESS.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The master-idea of that illustrious Prince, whose every thought was for the higher education and advancement of his adopted country, has borne such abundant fruit amongst all the most civilized nations, and especially in Great Britain itself, that it is now almost unnecessary to defend the principles of an International Exhibition, or to point out the manifold advantages which such an undertaking offers both to the exhibitors who take part in it and to the country in which it is held. In these industrial congresses each country and each manufacturer learn to gauge their achievements and capacities, and obtain a criterion of their productions. New channels of industry and commerce are opened up, and these already existing are widened and deepened. To a young settlement there are special advantages in the bringing of its traders into more direct communication with the producers of other countries; the calling of the attention of foreign capitalists, traders and working men to its products, resources and capabilities; and the opportunity afforded to the colonists in general, and more particularly to the manufacturing and artisan classes of observing the progress of civilization, as shown in improved manufactures and new inventions.

"Although the Exhibition should be an aid to the revenue by causing additional railway traffic and an increased consumption of dutiable goods, we venture to claim that its ultimate advantage to the colony and people of New Zealand will bear comparison with those which Victoria and New South Wales have purchased at a cost of over a quarter of a million a piece, and that, independent of the temporary stimulus which the presence of so many visitors must give to the trade of Christchurch, this Exhibition will be followed by an era of prosperity similar to that which is now so conspicuous, not only at Sydney and Melbourne, where the Exhibitions were carried out by the Government, but more particularly in Adelaide and

Western Australia, where we initiated Exhibitions on the co-operative system. The buildings in which you now stand cover an area of four and a half acres, the main structure being 678ft. long by 282ft. broad, and we would call your Excellency's attention to the fact that, proportionately to the population of the city in which it is held, this Exhibition is by far the largest on record. In spite of the short time allowed for preparations, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, America, China, Japan, India, and the Australian Colonies have all contributed representative specimens of such products as they are able to exchange with those of New Zealand, while the representatives of Great Britain (occupying more than one-third of the main building, and three-fourth of the machinery annexes) must be gratifying to every colonist as a proof of the estimation in which New Zealand is held in the Mother Country. Nor will the least interesting portion of this world-display be the New Zealand Court, occupying nearly one-half of the main building, and exceeding in every respect any collection of the industries of a British colony that have ever been gathered together. The art and machinery departments of the Exhibition will, we trust, prove of special value.

"To your Excellency and the Government our thanks are due for much kindly assistance, and, together with the Domain Board for the loan of this beautiful site, our appreciation of which we have striven to show by erecting buildings more substantial and ornamental than were strictly necessary to our purpose. To the exhibition committee is largely owing the splendid representation of New Zealand industries, and we are glad to have this opportunity of expressing our gratitude for the cordial support we have received from the Mayor and City Council of Christchurch, and the ready aid that has been afforded us by all the colonists with whom we have come in contact, and more especially by the press and the people of Canterbury.

"We would also beg your Excellency to convey to Commodore Erskine our thanks for the presence of the captain and officers and crew of H.M.S. Miranda on this occasion, and hopes that he will be able to carry out his kindly expressed wish to be present in Lyttelton waters before the close of the Exhibition.

"The deep interest which the Queen has always taken in similar undertakings elsewhere has induced us to follow the custom at all previous Exhibitions held in her dominions, and to ask you to be so kind as to forward to Her Majesty this gold medal struck to-day within this building, as a token of the heartfelt loyalty of New Zealand, and of the love which we all bear to our Most Gracious Sovereign."

His Excellency replied as follows:—"GENTLEMEN,—The benefits, both material and educational, conferred by Exhibitions of such a character as this which you have organised, have been long and very generally recognised—far too generally for it to be necessary that I should now dwell on them. I know no reason why the Exhibition held here should prove less useful than those which have preceded it in other colonies; and I confidently anticipate that advantage will be derived from it, not only by those more immediately concerned in the undertaking, but by the colony at large. New Zealand, it is true, requires no adventitious aid to secure attention from without. The attractions of her climate, the fertility of her soil, her mineral wealth, the vast field she offers to agricultural and pastoral enterprise, are all well known. Nevertheless, I have no doubt that many of the strangers who may repair here to visit the Exhibition will be unprepared to find New Zealand what she is, and will see with surprise the display in

this building of her productions, which, you have just told us, "exceed in every respect any collection of the industries of a British colony that has ever been gathered together." On the other hand, many a man who has passed his whole life in New Zealand will be gratified and instructed by the sight of objects from distant lands, whether natural products or articles of manufacture, on which his eye might otherwise have never rested, and may learn from what he sees here to appreciate more justly other countries and races, and to take a broader view of life, industry, and progress, under other conditions than those with which he is himself familiar. When the first International Exhibition was opened in 1851, the founders of the Province of Canterbury had just arrived in their new home. Had they been told that thirty years afterwards an exhibition, similar to that which drew crowds from all parts of the world would be held on these then bare and desolate plains, and that space for their wares would be eagerly demanded in it by exhibitors from all parts of Europe, from the United States, from India, and Japan (an empire at that time jealously sealed against the intrusion of a single foreigner, or the egress of any of its own people), they would have laughed to scorn what would have seemed to them but an enthusiastic vision. Yet this has come to pass; and that it has come to pass, and that this place should have been selected by you as that most suitable in which to hold the first International Exhibition which has taken place in New Zealand, is a proof of the wise forethought of those who planned and founded this fair city, and of the energy and sagacity of those who have succeeded them in the administration of its affairs; while it also testifies to the rapid development of the resources of the adjacent country, and the enterprise of those who have covered it with crops of grain, and made it the home of a large and industrious population. On behalf of the colony, I bid the foreign exhibitors and all visitors to the Exhibition a hearty welcome. That they will be cordially received here by the Mayor, corporation, and citizens of Christchurch, I know; and that to whatever part of the colony they repair they will have no cause to complain of the hospitality of New Zealand, I am very confident. I do not doubt but that they will be well pleased by what they see here, and when they return home it will, I believe, be with an increased sense of the resources and the attractions of New Zealand. The energy displayed by you as the promoters of this enterprise has been such as to exclude even the thought of failure. I sincerely trust that the bold experiment you have undertaken may be rewarded by, in every respect, as full a measure of success as you could yourselves possibly desire. As sincerely do I hope that the exhibitors may find that the trouble they have taken and risk they have incurred in bringing valuable and fragile goods here from great distances may not have been bestowed or encountered in vain. It will afford me much pleasure to forward to the Queen the medal just placed in my hands. I know that Her Majesty takes the deepest interest in such enterprises as this, inseparably associated as they ever must be with the name of the late Prince Consort, nor will it be the less welcome to her, as coming from a Colony, the loyal congratulations of whose people on her recent escape from danger she has warmly acknowledged, and will not hastily forget. I now formally declare the Exhibition open."

The first impression gained by visitors on entering the building is decidedly favourable. In the centre of a large square open space is a circular basin, about fifteen feet in diameter, filled with water, in which gold fish flash to and fro, and on the surface white lilies bloom. Out of the middle of the basin rises a very neat iron fountain about fifteen feet

high, manufactured by Messrs. Scott Bros., of Christchurch, which throws up sprays of water another eight or ten feet. To the left are the postal and customs authorities' offices, and beyond them the corridor opens down affording a glance through the New Zealand Court, which occupies this part of the building, the handsome show cases of Messrs. Lightband, Allan and Co., Messrs. Petersen and Co., and Mr. Sandstein, which stand at the corners of the corridor giving a very promising foretaste of the works of utility and art to be seen in the Court. On the right of the entrance are the offices of the promoters, and beyond them the Northern corridor—containing the British Court—opens out, the corner bays being filled with elegant china and glass exhibits of Messrs. Webb and Sons (Stourbridge, England), and Avery and Co.'s brass, steel, and iron scales and balances of all kinds; while immediately opposite is the entrance to the Fine Art Gallery. On either side of the Art Gallery, right and left, are entrances to the carriage annexes and the Court of Nations, and through them to the machinery annexes, the corners being tastefully filled up with ferns and evergreens arranged on sloping stands. High up the walls all round the square space thus described are hung some splendid specimens of Messrs. John Crossley and Sons (Halifax, England), manufactures, in the shape of squares and stripes of carpeting, principally Tournay velvet and tapestry. The entrance to the art gallery is handsomely draped with maroon cloth curtains, looped up on either side, suspended to a gold cornice about twelve feet long. These and the draperies to match, which ornament the openings into the two corridors, were supplied by Messrs. W. S. King and Co., of Christchurch.

Altogether the view on first entering the building is decidedly pleasing, suggesting a healthy mixture of work and recreation, severe business and refined art, a coalition which if more generally cultivated would be productive of the happiest results.

## NEW ZEALAND COURT.

This Court occupies nearly one half of the entire space of the building. Unfortunately the North Island is very poorly represented, but the industries and resources of Canterbury, Otago, Invercargill, Nelson, and Westland are shown so fully and admirably as to give this portion of the Exhibition a marked prominence. Pottery, terra cotta ware, ornamental glass ware, furniture, upholstery, cabinetwork; doors, sashes, and other wood ware; inlaid work, for which the adaptability of New Zealand woods is beautifully demonstrated; ranges, stoves, grates, and such iron work; brushware; clothing; hats and caps of all kinds; woollen goods, wool rugs and mats, feather dressing; ropes, lines, and twines; leather and leather goods of all kinds, including boots, shoes, saddlery and harness; jewellery and silversmiths' work; grain and wool produce, biscuits and various kinds of flour and farinaceous food, confectionery; bees, bee-hives, and honey, dairy produce, pickles, sauces, essences, jellies, jams, cordials and liquors; coffee and spices; ales and beers; wines; garden and other seeds, flax and flax manufactures; oils, glues, manures; chemical and pharmaceutical preparations; soap, tallow, candles; printing, stationery, photography,

electro typing, and engraving; scientific apparatus, watchmakers' and jewellers' tools; Maori wares; all kinds of ladies' fancy and plain work; water colour and oil paintings and drawings; machinery, tin ware, brass ware—all are displayed here in admirably arranged bays and glass cases, showing that in those industries suitable to the Colony into which energy and capital has been thrown, New Zealand can well hold her own, and need not be ashamed to compete against any country in the world.

Entering the Court the first bay on the left is occupied by Messrs. Lightband, Allan and Co., who have one of the most prominent stands in the building—at the corner of the New Zealand Court—and make a most imposing display. In a large, high, square glass case, is a collection of all kinds of boots, men's watertights, ladies' balmorals, Alpine climbing boots with projecting soles furnished with heavy nails, children's boots, ladies' shoes; boots for hunting, cricketing, fishing, and dancing; boots for show and boots for use, theatrical and homely, all are to be seen here, showing admirable finish and workmanship. In the front of the case are well executed photographs of the firm's warehouse and factory in Hereford and Manchester streets, and of their extensive tanneries opened during the past few months at Hillsborough. The leather of all kinds exhibited by this firm has attracted a good deal of favourable comment. They are not only those kinds required in the boot and shoe trade, but also several required by upholsterers, bookbinders, harness makers, and machine belt makers. The "kip" for boot uppers prepared from cow hide is soft, has a fine surface, and looks to be well tanned. Very creditable are the ox hide sole leather, and the cow hide harness leather. A large ox hide, tanned with a "Levant" finish resembling morocco, is a grand sample of tanning. A specimen of "horse tweed" is another good sample, strong and close grained. The "Jockey calf" for boot tops is well finished. The admirably prepared pig skins give a hope that before long our saddle makers will be independent of the Home market for that article. In spite of the quantity of pigs in New Zealand saddlers have been till lately unable to get any locally made skins suitable and free from shot holes. The seal skin shows very good work, and the kangaroo skin is soft and strong, though fine. The porpoise skin leather, suitable for the uppers of boots, is rather a novelty. One feature of the exhibits of Messrs. Lightband, Allan and Co. is the case of fancy leathers, to the manufacture of which the firm is bestowing considerable attention. The kangaroo skins got up to imitate morocco are well finished and dyed; and the bronzed and enamelled leathers are excellently prepared. There is also a good selection of roans, stained maroon, red, blue, and yellow; and the specimens of "calf kid" are beautifully soft and well dressed. The whole exhibit occupies two bays, and conveys to the visitors a very fair idea of the manufactures of the firm. It may be mentioned that they employ in their tanneries and factories 250 hands.

Messrs. Michaelis, Hallenstein, and Farquhar, of Dunedin, give a large number of exhibits from their tannery—the most extensive in Otago—situated at Glendernid, on the Dunedin and Port Chalmers line. This tannery has been opened during the last twelve months, occupies about ten acres of land, and employs at present thirty hands. They show excellent samples of leathers, including brown harness, black harness backs, calf, sole leather, coach strap, waxed calf, and waxed splits. The sole leather is becoming an article of export, the firm finding that a good market is to be had at Home for that class of their goods. Grained seal-skins shown by this firm are worthy of notice.

Messrs. Nicholls and Sons, of Christchurch, make a good display of excellently finished hand-made boots and shoes of various kinds, which would do credit to a first-class London maker. The pair of seamless shoes are particularly good, and evoked much comment. Altogether the exhibit shows not only good workmanship, but also a thorough knowledge of fitting, combined with good taste.

Messrs. Toomer Bros. and Co., who also have an exhibit, commenced business thirteen years ago in Christchurch. They were the first to start a boot factory in the Middle Island, and also the first to introduce steam power in connection with bootmaking in the colony. They have the distinction of having received the first gold medal given for boots and shoes made in this colony, being awarded the gold medal given by the Dunedin Working Men's Club for the best exhibit at the Exhibition held in Dunedin last year, and also having been awarded the only First Order of Merit. In all, they have taken four First Orders of Merit and one Second. Coming to the exhibit, it consists of 115 pairs of boots, shoes, and boot uppers, contained in four cases. They comprise every description of goods requisite for the place, being all of a serviceable class. The ladies' boots are chiefly of the description known to the trade as "Hessians," that is, made to come very high up the leg. The materials used are mostly French glacé kid, and glove kid, very little patent leather being required. The ornamental stitching is of a superior description. One noticeable pair in the ladies' goods is a pair of high leg glove kid button boots, they having what is known as the Wurtemberg heel, which is very difficult to construct, as the part of the sole that forms the heel is split, one part forming the seat of the heel and the other part going up the front of the heel and forming the top-piece. The ladies' shoes are also pretty specimens of workmanship, comprising in all ten varieties. One small case contains a striking feature in this firm's exhibit, and that is, two pairs of ladies' fancy coloured satin boots, worked in crewl work. They are of excellent design and finish, in fact this applies to the whole exhibit. The men's goods are of the usual class required for our every-day wear, consisting of Cookhams, inside and outside clumps in the various styles of Balmorals and elastic sides; cloth boots, both elastic and button, from the dress boot for gentlemen's evening wear to the heaviest class of watertight. This firm have also a tannery in connection with their boot factory, where they make all the leather which they require for the purpose of bootmaking. As yet they do not sell any of their own manufactured leather, only making sufficient for their own requirements. We believe this is the first firm that added the tanning of leather to the industry of boot manufacturing in the colony. Altogether they employ about 150 hands.

Messrs. Petersen and Co.'s glass case, enclosing their exhibits of silver plate, stands at the opposite corner of this corridor. The most prominent article in case are the handsome jug and cups standing about eighteen inches high, which were manufactured by this firm for Messrs. Joubert and Twopeny, by whom it was given as the Grand Industrial prize. There are also some very beautifully engraved silver cups; the prize cup for the Henley on Taieri regatta, emu's eggs mounted in frosted silver work as cups and ink stands; and a gold cross in which are set pebbles found in the Orari Gorge, Canterbury, somewhat resembling the well-known moonstones.

Mr. Blytt has a case, next Mr. Petersen's, containing some gilt and silver cups, several of them exquisitely frosted, a handsome fern centre piece, and some emu eggs mounted with silver fern work.

Mr. Sandstein, of Cashel street, has two very handsome cases in the bay fronting the fountain. One centre piece in silver represents an Arab sitting on the ground smoking, while his horse brouses beside him. The figures are remarkably well done. He shows also a handsome fern centre piece, silver engraved waiters, a tea and coffee service, and a silver gilt and hand painted service, also a splendid collection of gold Masonic jewels.

Messrs. Coates and Co. have a glass show case standing in the corridor, containing a magnificent collection of gold Masonic jewels; some ingenious photograph frames made of boars' tusks, mounted in silver; some gold jewelry set with diamonds and other precious stones; and a watch made before 1745, which originally belonged to Prince Charles Edward, the Pretender. The latter is exhibited by Captain Willis, to whose possession it is traced down.

In this bay Messrs. Ephraim and Co. have a show case filled with watch-makers and jewellers' tools, and Messrs. Metcalf and Sons exhibit a hot water cylinder, tested up to 80lbs., and a collection of brass taps and fittings.

Messrs. Tombs and Co.'s printing, stationery, and bookbinding exhibit is generally recognised as the best all-round one of the class in the New Zealand Court, comprising as it does every class of manufactured commercial stationery, from an Imperial ledger to a metallic pocket-book. Prominent in the cases are two Imperial registers, made expressly for the Mutual Benefit Building and Investment Society. They are strongly bound in full calf, with double Russian bands, printed headings and margins, specially ruled, lettered and paged, and are to all appearance built to last for ever. Next in point of size are two medium journals in full calf, paged and lettered. There are also made to order for one of our local stationers, a set of day account books in half calf; also, a set in half basil, and a set in half green vellum. All bear evidence of superior workmanship in strength and finish. Then comes a good variety of well-bound foolscap and medium quarto letter books in half roan and half calf, the price of which seems low as compared with imported books of the same class. These cases also contain an excellent assortment of blotting pads, blotting holders, indices, metallic pocket books, memorandum books in French calf and American cloth. There are post quarto manuscript or minute books in full morocco, limp French morocco, and Persian calf, all of which are made to order for the local stationers. Photograph albums, in half French morocco, lettered on side: these are specially got up with double joints, for opening freely and flat. This is an industry which promises to become of considerable importance. Some excellent samples of cases for wine lists and memorandums, in morocco, lettered and neatly finished, are also displayed, together with ladies' and gentlemen's card cases, and letter wallets in calf, all beautifully finished. We are pleased to notice the samples of library binding in half and full calf, and half roan, including "Woman in Sacred History," full morocco, gilt edges, elegantly finished on back and side. We now turn our attention to the very excellent samples of letterpress exhibited by Messrs. Tombs and Co. A very neat little volume in French gray (paper) cover, the "Canterbury College Calendar," crown 8vo, is surprisingly well got up. It contains the whole of the examination papers for the pass and honours algebra, in Greek and algebraical signs, very neatly printed, this firm having imported Greek, Anglo-Saxon, German, algebraical, and astronomical types for the purpose of printing every description of University examina-

tion papers. The miscellaneous samples of their "every-day" commercial work have been highly spoken of by the trade, as displaying great taste and neatness in execution. Some really excellent samples of memorandum cards and show cards are worthy of high commendation as samples of letterpress seldom approached in the colonies. This firm won the Sydney Bronze Medal for their exhibit of printing and binding; and take First Award of Merit and Silver Medal for this exhibit, which is a great advance upon that forwarded to Sydney.

Messrs. Fergusson and Mitchell, of Dumedin, make an excellent, solid-looking exhibit of commercial book-work, including imperial ledgers and day-books, bound in calf, in green vellum and Russian, and in half-calf. The workmanship of all is first-class, the material throughout of the very best, and the exhibit has deservedly gained a first award.

Miss Verrall, of Colombo street, Christchurch, has an excellent exhibit of stays, corsets, belts, shoulder straps, and children's pinafores, for which she has obtained a First Order of Merit. This is well deserved, as the material, work, and design are all of the highest class, and have been very favourably commented on by all visitors learned in such mysteries. Miss Verrall has been nearly four years in business, and during that time has executed about nine hundred orders. Her exhibits during the past two years have obtained First Orders of Merit, and her work is well known in all the principal towns of the colony.

Mr. J. Piper, of Christchurch, shows a large and most attractive array of sheet iron and tin goods in his bay near the Auckland Octagon. The exhibits themselves are of a high order, and they are admirably arranged so as to display them to the best advantage. The japanned ware, which is first class in design and execution, is the most noticeable portion of the exhibit. There are two piles of sheet iron deed boxes, japanned black, and in imitation of oak, strongly made, well finished, and fitted with patent lever locks. A collection of baths, including a 6ft. taper bath, a 4ft. child's bath, a sponge bath of 3ft. in diameter, and two hip baths, all grained and coloured outside in imitation of oak, and of marble inside. A shower bath, with a two and a half-inch metal valve, of unusually good workmanship throughout, is also worthy of note. A household bin of galvanised iron, divided into compartments, with a cover, japanned outside in imitation of oak, is also exhibited. One compartment is capable of holding 50lbs of flour, while in another a mat of sugar could be easily laid. Three sets of japanned toilet ware are also shown which, in finish and colouring, are of the highest class. One is a Dutch pink (ordinary people think it is an æsthetic green), decorated by means of a transfer process with sprays of forget-me-not lilies of the valley and grasses. Another is a delicate French gray, ground ornamented with tulip and lily. The third is a French gray, picked out with darker coloured lines. There is a small hot-water can japanned to show the effect of various styles, and a goodly display of grocers' and confectioners' octagonal and round canisters, coloured green and decorated with Chinese mandarins, landscapes, and other designs. One specimen proving the durability of Mr. Piper's colouring and ornamentation is a japanned can adorned with a very pretty picture. This was shown in the Industrial Exhibition of 1880, and evoked considerable praise, which however, spectators qualified with the remark "but it won't stand, you know, the colours will fade." It has been laid by since then, and now the colours are as bright and fresh as when first laid on. A grocer's coffee tin, in three compartments, japanned green and gold, has attracted attention.

Grocer's window bowls, housemaid's boxes, and florist's watering pots, all well finished, are among the exhibits. A collection of preserved meat tins, on a principle, patented by Mr. Piper, of tapering sides and collapsible bottoms; and of tins for preserved soaps and jams, deserve notice. An adjoining bay contains some 400 or 500 of similar tins, made by Mr. Piper for a local jam manufacturer. Every kind of tin ware seems to be represented in this bay; blacking tins, grain samplers, pails, milk and cream cans; tea and coffee pots, foot and chest warmers, candle boxes and moulds, billies, dippers, and all sorts of canisters for confectioners, biscuit makers, and coffee grinders. Galvanised iron work is also exhibited, including chimney pots with cowls, guttering, ridging, and piping. Some brass and copper ware is among the exhibits, including a brass urn, a copper boiler, both of very good finish. A small bucket fire engine will be recognised by all as a most useful household article, a little water at hand at first often having prevented an extensive fire. It is kept ready full in case of emergency. A handsome hotel lamp and two smaller ones light up this bay at night, and are both useful and ornamental. Those who have examined even cursorily these exhibits will not be surprised to learn that Mr. Piper was recommended as one of the few who should be eligible for the Industrial trophy given by Messrs. Joubert and Twopeny.

Mr. C. P. Hulbert has arranged the glass cases in his bay so as to show off to advantage his exhibits of hats, caps, and academical, and Masonic robes. And they deserve the care he has taken to display them, for he has one of the most complete and attractive exhibits in the New Zealand Court. As a specimen of colonial industry it is most creditable indeed, the articles exhibited are all fully equal to the best Home productions imported, and a few are of a finish and quality far superior to what may be seen in most establishments in the colony. It is only the best article that Mr. Hulbert manufactures, the common kinds requiring expensive machinery that could only be made to "pay" by the production of such quantities, as there would be no market for here. But for the better class of goods, where finish and the best material are essential, Mr. Hulbert has succeeded in making himself a name. His factory in Bedford Row turns out all kinds of head gear, from the Tweed knock-about to the dressy silk bell-topper, the natty fine felt round hat, and the Field officers' cocked hat and plume. For finish, lightness, and durability, his work is well known, and the samples exhibited are many of them orders for actual customers, to be delivered at the close of the Exhibition. Even a cursory glance at the cases convinces one of the elegance of the shapes of the various articles. The tweed hats, made of Kaiapoi tweed, lined with silk and satin, show admirable workmanship. The pull-over hats, made of the felt stretched over a foundation of calico stiffened with shellac, technically termed "gossamer," it is hard to find fault with. The felt is of the best while the linings are equally good. The cork hats of all kinds, including round, helmet, and the tall bell-topper, are beautifully light, strong, and well finished. The silk plush hats are also exquisitely light, while the lining and the coverings show the perfect skill of his workmen in handling first class material. The same may be said of the natty velvet hunting cap, the clerical looking bishops' hat, the ladies riding hats (only to be put in the shade when shading lovely faces), the smart groom's hat, the collegiate mortar-board, and the modern Major-General's relic of by-gone days, ornamented with scarlet and white feathers. The silk, silver lace, and lining of this last-named specimen are all as good as can be obtained, while the finish of the imposing looking head dress is perfect. [The academical costumes are capital, but they are completely

eclipsed by a gorgeous white and scarlet robe, which has been mistaken by most people as the robe which His Worship the Mayor will grace when he assists at the closing Exhibition ceremony. It is, however, destined for a more secret service, being made for the Kilwinning Royal Arch Chapter at Ashburton.

Messrs. J. T. Smith and Co.'s exhibit account books and specimens of lithography and engraving. The account books shown are marked by good workmanship and taste. They comprise a set of ledger, cash book, and journal, in full calf, with laced Russian bands; a set in green vellum, and a set in full calf with vellum corners. The lacing pattern on the bands is in various styles, the two best being one a grecian and one a flowered pattern, both very pretty. Good specimens of library binding are also shown. The lithographic and engraving specimens well represent the various classes in this department.

Mr. T. H. Green's unpretending little exhibit of about a score each of hams and bacon, in cloth, is of more importance than might be supposed by careless spectators. It represents a business that has grown with Canterbury from a small beginning in 1862 to certainly the largest of its kind in this colony, and probably as large as that of all the bacon curers of Victoria put together. Some idea of it may be gathered from the fact that 7000 carcasses were dealt with by Mr. Green last year, and that he exported twenty tons of lard to the Home market, besides supplying all New Zealand. At every Show and Exhibition in the colony he has obtained First Prizes, and at the present "International" he has gained a Silver Medal, a First Award of Merit, and a Certificate for Gold Medal. He has three establishments—namely, one factory and slaughter-house at Ellesmere, and another at Ashburton; and a salting, finishing, and clothing house in Christchurch, off Manchester street. This latter covers an area of seventy-four feet by sixty feet, and is a substantial three-storey brick building. Adjoining this, there is the "fat-house," for the manufacture of lard rendered by steam.

Mr. Alfred Gee, of Christchurch, who has for fifteen years been working at the introduction of his jellies before the public, exhibits on an ornamented stand four kinds of jellies—viz., calves' feet, raspberry, lemon and orange, and a wedding cake. He obtained for his jellies a First Award of Merit and a Silver Medal at the Melbourne Exhibition, a First Order of Merit at the Dunedin Industrial Exhibition of 1880, and has now gained a First Award of Merit and a Silver Medal.

Mr. W. Harris shows a small exhibit of boots and shoes, apparently of very good finish. The men's boots have a good appearance, and look strong and serviceable. The ladies' boots are light and elegant, particularly the two pairs ornamented with crewel work. Comfortable-looking wool slippers and a tiny pair of boots, ornamented with glass beads, are also shown.

Messrs. Anderson and Morrison of Dunedin, who occupy a bay in the Otago Avenue, have a capital display of brass and copper work. Their articles include a copper refrigerator for a brewery, and a brewer's washer; pumps in great variety, highly finished, and a large copper preserving pan with steam jacket. A brass force-pump fitted on a plank is a capital piece of workmanship, as also is a deep well pump. A force and lift pump, consisting of two pumps fixed on an iron well frame, and worked either by hand or steam by means of a double-throw crank furnished with fast and loose pulleys. The pump is fitted with a large gun-metal vacuum vessel and tap. A burnished brass urn for tea, coffee, and hot water is a strong

useful-looking article, well finished. The brass side and binnacle lights for vessels shown by this firm are admirable specimens of workmanship. The collection of engineers' brass work is also excellent. It includes steam valves, steam cocks, check valves, nozzles for water service, and screw taps. There is also shown a good collection of plumbers' requisites—viz., pump-buckets, taps, unions, fountain-heads, &c. The finished gun-metal injector, Gifford's patent, is a capital piece of work. All kinds of brass work for brewers' use are included in the exhibit, and a handsome assortment of electro-plated taps. A large archimedian ventilator shown is a well-made piece of work. Three bells exhibited look sound pieces of work. They weigh respectively 40 lb., 60 lbs., and 112 lbs. The bell rung at closing time in the Exhibition is also one belonging to this firm, it having been lent to the promoters.

Messrs. Locke and Mowbray, of Burkhampston Tannery, Wellington, have a small but good exhibit of leather displayed to very bad advantage on a table. The "kip" is very good, and the harness leather is excellent. They show some good samples of kangaroo skins and cow hides, stained various colours.

Mr. H. Fuhrmann has a bay well filled with admirably arranged dining-room furniture of his own manufacture, comprising a magnificent sideboard in Australian blackwood in early English style, with high glass back and carved mountings, and fitted with every convenience. Also, an extension dining-table in Remu, 12 feet by 4 feet 6 inches, with patent screw, square-shaped legs, pannelled, and of a most artistic design. There is beside these a dining-room suite in morocco leather, embossed with gilt fleur de lis, the wood work being Australian black wood; and a fine specimen of a bedroom suite of the early English style, with handsome brass bedsteads. The floor is laid with Brussels carpet of a rich æsthetic pattern. The front of the bay is draped with a handsome pair of Indian curtains of a kind quite new to Christchurch. One of the bedsteads in particular is worthy of notice, being of a most æsthetic pattern, elaborately-finished raised pelicans, standing out from an oxidised copper ground. There is a fine show of the best and newest patterns of Brussels carpets. The articles may appear to be of a simple style, but they are plain and tasty, fit for people of a gentlemanly taste, without being overloaded with unnecessary ornament.

Mr. R. Buchanan, of Christchurch, makes a very superior display of ornamental castings, principally in iron and other smithwork. The castings include those suitable for verandahs, painted various colours, and of tasteful designs, circular castings for ventilators for ceilings and other parts. In the front of the bay are two swedge-blocks for bending iron, welding, &c., the edges of the holes being bevelled so as not to cut or injure the iron bent over them. Specimens of iron piping for roofs are also exhibited. Two of these are D shaped, and one stamped with a pattern; the others are square. A garden seat with the sides and feet of cast-iron, bronzed, is a well-made, elegant article. Iron ridging for roofs—a specialty of Mr. Buchanan—is also exhibited, one being suitable for churches and chapels and the other for schools and houses. A set of college bars for use in open fire-places are worthy of note, being strong and well made. Cast-iron plough wheels with curved spokes, and trolley wheels suitable for mine trucks, are shown. These latter are similar to many which this maker has supplied to the proprietors of various mines in Canterbury. A set of iron doors and frames for furnaces are among the exhibits, also a display of gratings from six inches to eighteen inches square, of a kind of which there has been a large demand

lately in Christchurch on account of the laying of the underground drains. A pair of well-finished dumb bells, well balanced and cleanly finished, are worth notice; as also a number of castings fresh from the sand, wonderfully sharp and clean. A register grate of the latest pattern, with square front, occupies a prominent position in the bay.

Mr. Price, of Sydenham, has a very capital display of brass castings rough from the mould, the sharpness and smoothness of which display capital workmanship and care. He has also several gongs and a good toned bell. A cast brass chain, each link of which was cast within the other so as not to require joining, is somewhat of a novelty to most people. The ornamental castings in brass and German silver are both artistic and well finished.

Messrs. Barningham and Co., of the Victoria Foundry, Dunedin, exhibit two register grates and a "Zealandia" cooking stove. The register grates are of a high class and well finished. The range is also a good piece of work. It has two ovens, and is intended to have a detached boiler, and has a grill and other appliances. The appearance of it on the whole is good and neat, the black japan being relieved by polished bars.

The Dunedin Hosiery Company have a glass case in which they exhibit lambs' wool jerseys, stockings, under-shirts, and drawers, which have every appearance of being first-class articles. The patterns of the football jerseys and socks are good, the colours being well defined. Much of the work of this company is made from Kaiapoi yarn. It gained First Orders of Merit in the Industrial Exhibitions at Dunedin, Invercargill, and Ashburton.

Mr. W. James, of Oamaru, exhibits close to the above a frame, on which are hung three sets of Venetian blinds in two shades of green and one varnished wood the natural colour.

Some woollen rugs and a picture of a ship in woolwork are hung near the abovenamed blinds, but they have no name attached. They appear of a very respectable class of work.

Mr. J. Bayley, of Burnside, near Dunedin, has a very handsome large glass case filled with beautifully prepared and finished sheepskin and wool mats and rugs of silky glossiness and dyed various colours. The mixture of colours in some of the rugs is very artistically arranged, and the whole is the most complete exhibit of its kind in the Exhibition.

Mr. Rowland Gould, of Opawa, near Christchurch, shows a very admirably assorted collection of coloured and white whip cord, twines, and lines made from New Zealand flax and European fibres, also a good assortment of ropes, twines, and lines of New Zealand flax up to one and a-half inch rope. He obtained a Certificate for Gold Medal, and from the appearance of his exhibit fully deserved it.

Mr. James Marshall, of the Cust, exhibits in the same bay as Mr. Gould an assortment of European flax, showing the various stages from the growth to the manufacture, and also a few samples of lines and double thread and other twines with prices attached, thereby giving those experienced in such matters a good idea of the value of his industry.

Messrs. S. Kirkpatrick and Co., of Nelson, make a capital display of all sorts of jams, jellies, marmalade, and sauces. The jams are in one and two pound tins, and in general get-up look equal, if not superior, to the imported article. The labels are capital specimens of ornamental lithographic work, and are made in Wellington.

Mr. J. B. Steadman of the Thames, Auckland, has a handsome pyramid of tins of preserved peaches. Their get-up and finish is excellent. The wrappers of the tins are capital specimens of coloured lithographic work. Messrs. J. Clarke and Son are the agents.

Mr. H. K. Gilmour, of Auckland, have shown, through Messrs. J. Clarke and Son, of Christchurch, two glass cases filled with brushes of all sorts—hair, clothes, stable, boot, blacklead, and housemaids, and ornamental hearth—which display a considerable amount of finish. They have gained a First Order of Merit.

Mr. T. J. Harbutt, of Auckland, also represented by Messrs. J. Clarke and Son, have a capital exhibit of corn brooms, and brushes of hair and fibre, which have been awarded a First Order of Merit.

The Mataura Paper Mills Company exhibit a small but excellent collection of brown wrapping papers of various weights and quality, from the coarse up to a good glazed surface paper, and also brown paper grocers' bags. This exhibit has deservedly obtained a First Order of Merit. Messrs. J. Clarke and Son, of Christchurch, are the representatives.

Mr. Alexander Aulsebrook's exhibit of cardboard boxes of all kinds, for jewellers, chemists, drapers, confectioners, &c., is as complete as possible. In tasteful finish and strength, with lightness, they are equal to any English work, and probably few of the general public who noticed them were previously aware that such a useful but unpretending industry was established in Christchurch. The jewellers' boxes, ring cases, &c., are really admirable specimens of workmanship. The confectioners' boxes, from large ones for wedding cakes down to small ones for lollies and presentation pieces of bride cake, are beautifully finished and very tastefully ornamented. The milliners and drapers, bonnet, glove, and general stock boxes, are good sound, strong work; while the ironmongers' and hardware dealers' shelf boxes are of a thoroughly strong, useful kind. Mr. Aulsebrook's manufactures are generally used throughout the colony, and he has justly earned the "first order of merit," which he has obtained.

Mr. George Peterson, of Christchurch, shows a model, in white and coloured sugar, of the Peninsula and Oriental Company's new steamer "The Rome," about thirty-five inches long, and a marvel of ingenuity and labour—masts, rigging, deck-house, funnels, poop, sky-lights, cabin windows, boats, flags, and all the paraphernalia of the original are faithfully represented in a complete style that speaks volumes for his skill and patience. A highly elaborated ornament for a bride-cake is also exhibited.

Mr. S. Reading, of Dunedin, exhibits a small case containing some well-finished endorsing stamps, self-inking stamps, seals, and dies, also a collection of proofs of dies and seals worked by him. As specimens of work they are excellent, being well finished, clearly cut, and strong as well as light.

Messrs. Schlaadt Bros., engineers, of Dunedin, have a case containing a very good assortment of steel cutters of various shapes, all excellently well finished.

Mr. J. Neill, herbalist, of Dunedin, has a glass case containing his herbal medicines very tastefully done up in boxes and bottles. They include aromatic herb tobacco, dandelion coffee and biscuits, sarsaparilla, digestive pills, and a host of other herbal cures for the ills that flesh is heir to.

Mr. J. W. McHale, of Raupo Bay, Canterbury, has contributed one of

the curiosities of the exhibition in the shape of a calculating machine, that works out addition and subtraction of simple, compound, and fractional quantities automatically.

Mr. A. Simpson, of High street, Christchurch, exhibits a case containing an improved manograph with samples of work, and directions for use printed by the manograph, that are wonderfully clear copies, and that should recommend the article to those who require many copies of circulars, &c.

Mr. Alexander Dunbar, of Christchurch, has a small but excellent display of saddles, including light hunting, racing, stockmen's and ladies' side saddles. The ornamental sewn work on the ladies' saddle is very elaborate and "true," and the racing saddle in white leather, ornamented and bound with ordinary pig-skin, embroidered, is a perfect little gem.

Mr. John King, of Christchurch, exhibits a glass case containing a capital sample of the soaps and candles manufactured by him, including bars of yellow, mottled, and white curd soaps, ornamental casts of soaps in æsthetic green, yellow, brown and red, and mould candles of various colours tastefully tied up and arranged. He obtained at the Dunedin Exhibition of 1865 an honourable mention for his pale soaps, the certificate of which heads his case.

Messrs. G. L. Beath and Co. have a bay which they have most effectively arranged. At the back is an ebony and plate-glass case, in which are full-sized figures of ladies and children dressed in ball, evening dress, and morning costumes. One dress is of sky-blue plush, trimmed with satin, lace, and silver sprays; another is maroon velvet, trimmed with lace and écu silk; and a third is dead black silk, with just a little point lace ornament down the front and round the cuffs. There is also a child's dress of pale salmon plush and satin, trimmed with point lace. Besides these there is a handsome collection of bonnets and hats trimmed with feathers, plush, and pearls. Along each side of the bay are Bradbury's new lock-stitch rotary shuttle sewing machines, for which this firm is agent.

Messrs. B. Hall and Co., of Christchurch, show a very capital collection of lines, twines, tarpaulins, horse-covers, tents, and flags, made in their workshops in Madras street. The twines are of all sizes and descriptions, from the fine, neatly finished counter kind to that for which the reapers and binders have raised a demand. The models of square and circular tents are pretty little specimens of neat and strong work. The firm also exhibits a reaper and binder elevator and a reaper and binder apron.

Messrs. M. Donaghy and Co., of Dunedin, make a most imposing display of rope and cordage turned out from their steam works, from a three-quarter of an inch to a twenty-four inch coil, made from New Zealand flax and also from Manilla. For finish and strength they compare very favorably with any imported article.

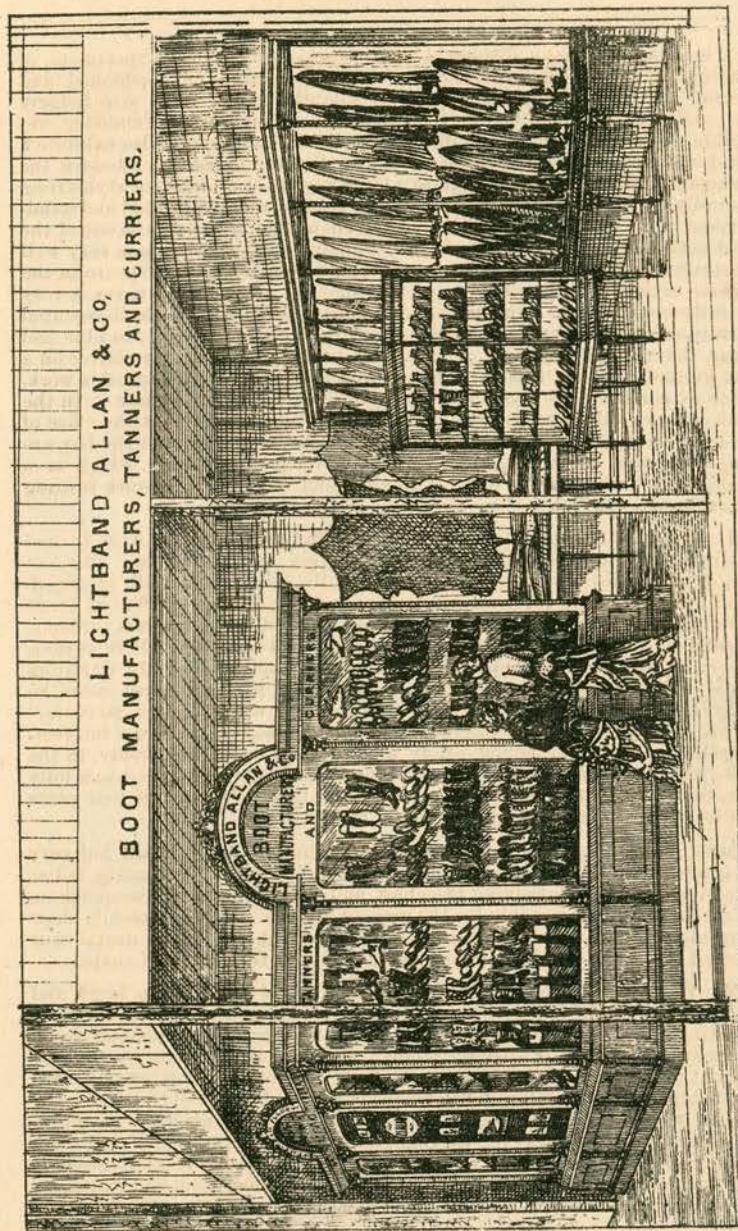
The Union Steamship Company have a most interesting collection of exhibits. Prominent among them are two most beautifully finished models of the steamships Wakatipu and Rotomahana, on a scale of a quarter-of-an-inch to a foot. In every minute detail these models are perfect. The company also shows framed water color sketches of several of their steamers, including the Te Anau, Rotorua, Hawea, Wanaka, and the Tairaroa, also a large and very beautifully painted picture of the s.s. Manapouri, the latest addition to their fleet.

The Press Company display a very artistic collection of specimens of binding of all descriptions—commercial, ornamental, old fashioned and special. In the first class some very excellently bound large size ledgers are exhibited, the finish being exceedingly good, and the workmanship creditable. Several indices, in a different style of binding, are also exhibited, which also are good specimens of binding. Coming to the second-class, the ornamental, there is exhibited quite a large variety of all kinds of styles from the ordinary to the most ornate binding—a Bible elaborately inlaid and hand-finished in the Grolier style, with gold and enamelled monogram, is one of the most noticeable. The revival of the old quaint style of binding is very well illustrated by the reproduction of some small volumes of Shakspeare in the Elzevir style. The peculiar depth of color of grain on the cover is very skilfully brought out. In the specialties may be noted a very well executed warrant of constitution for the St. Augustine Lodge, 602, E.C., in blue and silver, the various emblems of the craft being executed in the latter on a blue ground. Above this is a case of specimens of Mr. Macintosh's work, which evince not only great skill but considerable artistic taste. In the same case are exhibited specimens of fern printing executed at the office of the Press Company, which are well worth inspection. Around the bay are hung two cases containing specimens of letter-press printing, which as a whole is creditably turned out. A small model machine is at work turning out cards, &c.

Mr. W. Christian, of Colombo street, Christchurch, exhibits work turned out from his steam confection and biscuit factory, at Sydenham. The collection of samples is very large, most tastefully got up, and well arranged. In all he shows about forty-six kinds of biscuits, and seventy different kinds of lollies, including what are technically termed boiled sugars, creams, chocolates, comfits, lozenges, medals, pipes, and sundries, all in various colours, making a most tempting array. In certain articles Mr. Christian makes a special show, they being specialties of his, in several cases, he being the only maker in Christchurch, as for instance "London mixture," comfits, crystalised fancies and liqueurs, and Foudants creams. An interesting exhibit is the horehound candy and the white and pink candy, in the boxes just as they are made. Mr. Christian has been established as a lolly manufacturer for over seven years, but it is only within the past four years that he has added the biscuit making to his other line.

Mrs. Sharland, of Colombo street, Christchurch, has a small but very admirable exhibit of corsets especially adapted for spinal complaints, ladies belts, braces for strengthening the chest and shoulders, garter suspenders, and a crinolette just suitable for the present fashion. All the exhibits show great taste, care, and high finish of workmanship. A prize medal was awarded Mrs Sharland for corsets, particularly for their cut and shape.

Mr. William Mouldey occupies a bay in which is exhibited a large and varied assortment of first-class confectionery, all being his own manufacture, consisting of conversations, chocolate creams, peppermints, cinnamon, fruit, and fancy cut lozenges of all descriptions; besides boiled goods of about forty different patterns, including rocks and toffies. He intends shortly to increase his machinery for the fuller development of the trade, to meet the increasing demand, when he will be able to manufacture all the imported varieties. The fantastic figures and ever-varying shades of taste and colour that have of late years been developed in the manufactures of this class of goods is truly wonderful. The insect and animal creation have supplied patterns, and the vegetable kingdom essences, to please the eye and gratify the taste



AND JUDGES AWARDS, PAGES 40 &amp; 41

LIGHTBAND, ALLAN &amp; CO.'S EXHIBIT.

SEE PAGE XII.

of child and youth, the middle aged, and those of riper years. It really seems to be one of the component parts that make up civilised life, with which we could not dispense. We must eat lollies.

Messrs. Cunningham and Kent, of Colombo street, Christchurch, contribute a case containing perfect gems of working models of machinery and electric apparatus. Among the latter is an electro-magnetic engine in motion. It consists of a pair of powerful magnets on a revolving spindle, with their poles facing a steel armature fixed between them. The magnets are alternately charged by a current of electricity, supplied by a bichromate battery. This little model is powerful enough to drive a sewing machine if connected with a battery of sufficient strength. Another electro-motor is exhibited in which the magnets are fixed, and the armature revolves. A miniature induction coil and battery is also shown. This is small enough to be carried in the pocket, and yet strong enough to administer smart shocks in a friendly grip of the hand, and possibly explains the mystery about electric persons, of whom lately Christchurch people have heard a little. A perfect little polished brass model, only seven inches in length, of a portable steam threshing machine is also exhibited. Though so small it is complete in every detail, every bolt, screw, nut and rod being faithfully represented, even to the maker's name engraved on a silver plate. It contains 440 pieces of metal, and is one of the most beautiful and perfect exhibits in the building. A small model of a double acting four-way force pump completes the machinery in this interesting little case, which also includes a well-finished small violin of excellent tone made by Mr. Cunningham about ten years ago.

Mr. Federli's exhibit of sericultural objects and appliances is such as to reflect the utmost credit upon that gentleman, who is a most enthusiastic, as well as a most careful cultivator of the silkworm, and even in the most scientific manner, having hatched the first batch of eggs from Japan by the aid of electricity. His experiments have been conducted principally in Akaroa, but when the Exhibition was proposed he obtained authority from the Government to establish himself in Christchurch, for the purpose of displaying his most interesting and instructive exhibit. Firstly, we have five specimens of *morus alba* (or mulberry tree), in a healthy and vigorous condition, chosen from those imported last spring by the Government. Secondly, specimens of mulberry wood, grown in Akaroa, and a keg made of the same wood; proving that the mulberry tree thrives well, and that it not only supplies food for the silkworm, but that the wood is useful for many purposes. The silkworms were shown at the commencement of the Exhibition in all their stages. These were worms just hatched from the grain (as the eggs are called) imported from Japan, and in all their subsequent stages of development—the chrysalis, and lastly, the moths laying the eggs. The silkworms were very healthy, and those which were spinning made hard cocoons, which indicates quantity of silk. All these were placed in a large show case, and arranged so that any one could, at a glance, get a clear idea of the life, changes, and habits of the *bombix mori*. In another case is a collection of five varieties of annuals of cocoons, all grown by Mr. Federli within the last six months, including three varieties of annuals of white, green, and sulphur colours, and two varieties of *bivoltini* of yellow and green colours. The prominent ones for quantity and quality of silk are the annual Japan white and sulphur colours, although smaller than the other varieties. In the same case are skeins of silk, reeled from the yellow, green, and white, and sulphur cocoons. The reeling is perfectly done, and the silk has a beautiful gloss, especially that obtained from the sulphur annual

Japan cocoons. The reeling machine, which has been several times at work, deserves special attention. With this machine it is shown that even in the infancy of the industry the raw material or cocoons can be reduced to a small compass for exportation. A set of trays shows that even in a small room a certain quantity of silkworms can be kept without much inconvenience. The perforated paper is an illustration of the easy means of removing the worms from tray to tray as required. In cases of large quantities of silkworms, twine nets are substituted for the perforated paper. The two different boxes for introduction of grain are also worth special mention, as by this means all the moths are kept separate, and can be examined after they have laid their eggs, and their healthy or unhealthy state ascertained; and hence it is very easy to destroy the eggs laid by unhealthy moths, and to keep for the next season none but the best healthy eggs. All these articles have been made here to the order and design of Mr. Federli. In a bunch of manuka is shown a quantity of cocoons, illustrating the way silkworms are to be put to spin their cocoons when cultivated on a large scale. During the last six months Mr. Federli has obtained successive educations of Japanese *bombix mori* and one of *bivoltini*. The patience, care, and skill which Mr. Federli has brought to bear in his manipulations reflect the greatest credit on him, and establish the fact that the industry may be established here with every prospect of a pecuniary result which would repay those embarking in it.

Messrs. Ford and Ogdon deserve the thanks of all those interested in the development of the resources of the Canterbury district for their display of mineral deposits, principally obtained from the Malvern Hills. From a very early period in the history of Canterbury these hills have been recognised as being rich in minerals, and Mr. Ford, by his perseverance, backed by strong faith, has done as much as anyone, and more than most, in bringing to light the treasures lying there, only awaiting energy and capital to be utilised to the ultimate advantage of the whole district. The bay of this firm is therefore highly interesting, containing, as it does, the result of Mr. Ford's careful and arduous prospecting, extending over a period of twenty-five years, during the earlier part of which time communication was difficult. Mr. Ford's home experience, gained in Derbyshire, enabled him early to discover that the Malvern Hills contained grand mineral deposits; but in those times of small things and small faith he met with much opposition. That he was right is proved by his exhibits, and by the manufactures for which his firm has now a wide reputation. They do not only show clays raw and manufactured, but also minerals and many gems. Manganese is shown, which, besides its commercial value for the manufacture of Bessemer steel, also supplies the colouring matter for many kinds of glass, and the glaze for potteryware. Ironstone, containing 50 per cent. of metal, and the necessary portion of the essential mixture for fluxing and melting, moulding sands of high quality, glass sand, and marble lime are exhibited. In the front of the bay are displayed about twenty specimens of different clays and ganister. The clays include pottery, fire, red and white terra cotta, and terra metallic—a clay similar to that used for the production of South Staffordshire blue goods, and also in extensive demand for foundations and damp courses, in place of cement. Three kinds of coal are shown—the brown, the altered, and the true coal. These are obtained from the Malvern district, and represent over fifty feet of coal discovered in various localities. In a glass case are exhibited gems, found in the same district, including amethysts, agate, cornelian, opals, onyx, sardonyx, jasper, plasma or green jasper, chalcedony, sard, and garnets. Copper and arsenical pyrites, gold-

bearing quartz and alluvial gold are also shown. There is also an interesting collection of fossils, including cement stones, full of shells of the conchitehera, and some beautiful fossil ferns. Among the manufactures exhibited, are drain-pipes of all kinds and sizes, ornamental bricks, roofing, floor, and malt-kiln tiles. It should be mentioned that the Italian tiles used in the large building recently erected for Mr. John Anderson, in Cashel street, were manufactured by this firm, and were the first of the kind made in the colony. The drain-pipes range from three to eighteen inches in diameter. There are also elbows, bends, syphons, traps, and other articles necessary for drainage purposes. The bricks include fire and ornamental, the firm being in a specially favourable position for the manufacture of the former, possessing large deposits of ganister; and the result is that they turn out bricks equal to Stourbridge. Another specialty of Messrs. Ford and Ogdon is the manufacture of tiles, and their sample exhibited has been declared by experts fully equal to the celebrated Broseleyware. Malthouse tiles, garden borders, string courses, arch bricks, tooth bricks, chamfered, moulded, and other bricks, are also shown in great variety. Chimney-pots of good workmanship are also displayed. Two sketches in front of the bay give an idea of the works, which are situated at South Malvern, adjoining the railway station, to which they are connected by a branch line, running directly into the works.

Mr. A. J. White occupies six and a-half bays, and makes a most noticeable exhibit. At the corner there is a collection of wood turnery, carvings, and mouldings unpolished, such as are used in the manufacture of furniture. Next this is a large space laid out as a dining-room. It is furnished with an American walnut seven-feet sideboard in early English style. In the centre of the back is an octagonal mirror, surmounted by a cone-shaped top carved in flowers, and projecting bracket-like sides highly ornamented with carving, and on them are placed some handsome vases. The sideboard is fitted with cellarette and drawers lined with cloth. The doors are made in cross panels, carved in the centre and hung on antique hinges, with locks and handles to match. There is an over-mantel in American walnut in the same style, surmounting a handsome Queen Anne grate, with brass fender and dogs to match, the back and floor of the fireplace being covered with Minton tiles. A dinner waggon in the same style is also shown, and a dining-room suite in American walnut, upholstered in olive green morocco, including settee, two easy chairs, six small chairs, and two carving chairs. The workmanship of all these articles is of very superior quality and would do credit to a London manufacturer. At the end of the bay are some extra exhibits, comprising a very handsome over-mantel in rimu, having an octagonal glass back and the sides and top carved panels. This, as in the other exhibits, is also set off by the display of a number of very beautiful china ornaments. Here is also shown a carved dining-table in rimu, and hall-stand and chairs in the same wood, which are well worth inspection. In the passage between the bays is displayed a very handsomely carved old oak screen with glass panels, sent for exhibition. The next two bays are devoted to the display of drawing-room furniture, manufactured and upholstered in Mr. White's factory. The first exhibit which strikes the eye of the visitor is a very handsome cabinet in walnut wood. The front panel is occupied by a painting by Mr. Gibb, jun., a local artist. The panels on either side are glazed in the old-fashioned ecclesiastical style. The cabinet is fitted with drawers and shelves, and is surmounted by a bevelled edge glass divided into four compartments. Next to this is shown a Mosaic Canterbury in ebonised wood with glazed door, surmounted by a half-

circular shaped painting by Mr. Gibb. Near this is a mantel-piece, most tastefully draped in blue and silver, with flower work, and a handsome white fringe. The taste and skill displayed in this reflects great credit on the firm exhibiting it. On the mantel shelf are a number of ornaments and bannerettes. The mantel is surmounted by a very handsome large pier-glass, framed in black and gold. The centre is circular in shape, surmounting an oblong panel underneath and two square panels on either side. The top is cove shaped, surmounted by a balustrade; a handsome vase of flowers is painted in the centre of the cove; running up the sides are the usual shelves and brackets, supporting ornaments in keeping with the style of furniture. Next beyond is a handsome corner cabinet, with painted panel doors and recesses for ornaments. This is a handsome piece of furniture, showing not only good taste but excellent workmanship. Close by is a fine Davenport of colonial inlaid woods, the work in which is, though some years old, still as good as the day it was done, and it will bear comparison with any work now turned out. The principal portion of this bay is occupied by a drawing-room suite in tapestry of the early English style. This is made of walnut, and comprises couch, two easy chairs, six small chairs, and a three-seat centre ottoman. The workmanship of this suite is such as to place our colonial work in a very high position. There are also several very pretty occasional chairs scattered about, upholstered in amber and black silk, peacock blue, stamped velvet, cardinal and black silk, and blue and black. The two most noticeable exhibits in this department are a double-shaped top gipsy table in old gold polish and black lace, and two easy chairs to match. The walls of the bay are ornamented by a number of brackets in a variety of styles, the get-up of which generally reflects much credit on the taste of the manufacturers. The two bays next those in which the drawing-room furniture is displayed are devoted to bedroom furniture, manufactured by Mr. White, comprising a handsome wardrobe in rimu, with glass centre door and the usual internal fittings, a chest of drawers to match, pedestal toilet table and wash-stand, on the latter of which is displayed the latest idea in æsthetic bedroom china. There are also a chamber cupboard, three chairs, and towel-horse in rimu. The bedstead is a very handsome brass one, with copper mountings and French cretonne hangings. The mattress is a spring one manufactured by the exhibitor. A handsome wool-work sofa rug, with raised flowers, is also shown. In the front of the bay is a small round table with the map of Christchurch inlaid on the top in various native woods. The whole of the bays are very carefully fitted up, attention having been so closely paid to details that the exhibits, decidedly very admirable in themselves, are still further improved by arrangement. The walls are distempered neutral colours agreeable to the eye and matching the furniture, and the bays are carpeted with handsome Brussels carpets in patterns to throw up the upholstering and not "kill it," as is technically said. Altogether, as a specimen of colonial work and good taste, Mr. A. J. White's is probably one of the most successful exhibits in the building.

The Springfield Coal and Pottery Company make a very good display of their fire clay, terra cotta goods, drainage pipes, and other wares. The pipes are a fair sample, some grey coloured ones being particularly well made. The clay from which they are produced forms intermediate layers in the coal formation of the district, and is sent to bank from the lower workings of the Company's mine alternately with the coal. After being carefully dried it is powdered by the aid of steam-power grinding machinery, and then presents a peculiarly white appearance, with a softness to the

touch similar to fine flour. There are a variety of chimney-pots which are very effective in appearance. The firebricks shown are of good quality and exceedingly well formed. A large portion of the bay is occupied by terra cotta articles, a branch of the manufacture to which the company evidently gives much attention. Two large tazza-like vases of this material stand at either side of the entrance to the bay, and a large number of vases and urns are displayed on the shelves, many of them being particularly tasteful and elegant. They are noticeable for their being exhibited in their natural colour. Fancy flower-pots and embossed dishes are also shown, the latter being exceedingly pretty. A collection of mouldings for use in string courses in buildings makes a very effective display. A large assortment of very superior tiles is also shown.

Mr. D. Strang, of Invercargill, makes a very effective exhibit of a collection of tins of coffee, black and white pepper, and allspice, very tastefully arranged in a pyramid, and admirably done up in coloured lithographed wrappers. Messrs. Clarke and Son act as agents.

Messrs. Austin, Kirk and Co. have a bay near that of the Springfield Company, and, as might be expected by any one who knows the firm, they make a capital display. They are old exhibitors, and have carried off honors in Sydney, Melbourne, Dunedin, Ashburton, and Nelson. Prominent among their exhibits is a collection of admirably made and finished drain pipes from 3 inches to 21 inches in diameter. Near these are a number of samples of junctions, traps, syphons, ends, and all the et cetera of the trade. There are also sanitary appliances, including many of a kind not manufactured here before. There are double-trapped stench traps which have been constructed from drawings specially prepared, and which are used in all the connections with the houses. The firm also exhibit closet pans which are also trapped, and urinals with flat backs and for corners. In terra cotta goods they also make a very capital display, which includes string courses, springers and keys of various patterns, and garden vases four feet high, very handsomely finished. For this latter there is now a considerable demand. In fire-clay goods they show a great variety, including blacking bottles and pickle jars (both made for local manufacturers), large bread and water jars, butter crocks holding 1 cwt. of butter, spirit and beer jars, and kitchen sinks in a variety of shapes. The general brown ware exhibited is of a high quality and finish, and includes a very large number of articles, the main feature being baking dishes of all sizes and colors, hand basins, teapots, spittoons, jugs of all sizes, preserve and jelly jars of all sizes, and water bottles. These last are a specialty of Messrs. Austin, Kirk and Co., and are manufactured in various patterns and designs, one—the Masonic—being especially well executed. The firm has recently added a new article to the long list of their manufactures, namely, telegraph insulators, and the samples exhibited have every appearance of being as good and serviceable as the imported article. The ornamental work displayed by the firm is also excellent. It includes vases of all designs and colours, fern pans in various colours and highly ornamented—one in the natural white being particularly pretty; very fine black urns of different sizes, water fountains three platforms high, and completed at the top with a female figure. A capital display of tiles is also made, red and black flooring, and the ordinary house kind. Prominent among the exhibits are three glass cases containing groups of flowers and trinkets most beautifully executed in China clay. One class of exhibits in the bay attracted no little attention, from the fact that it was apparently out of place. But the incongruity was only apparent. We refer to the samples of pickles and sauces prepared by Mrs. Childs, of Shirley. The

reason for their being there is as follows:—In preparing her pickles she found that the copper boiler she used tainted them, accordingly she applied to Messrs. Austin, Kirk and Co., to make her an earthenware boiler to fit inside the copper one. They made her a 12-gallon crock, and the result was a thorough success, hence the pickles in the pottery ware bay.

Messrs. James Gear and Co., of Wellington, have a monster pyramid of their tinned meats and soups, including curried chops, pressed boiled mutton, pressed boiled beef, corned beef, roast mutton, brawn, potted head, roast beef, tripe, stewed steak, Epping sausage, corned mutton, sausage-meat, Scotch kale, and turtle, mulligatawny, macaroni, and julienne soups. The firm gains a silver medal for meats, and a bronze one for soups.

The province of Marlborough is represented by a most interesting bay; showing the mineral and timber resources of the district, and a fair sprinkling of manufactures. Messrs D. O'Sullivan and Co., of Christchurch, have acted as agents, and displayed the various exhibits with great taste and to advantage. Mr. T. Collier, of Blenheim, shows some excellent samples of parchment, very white and strong, even in texture, and smooth. Mr. Paul of Spring Creek has a capital sample of malting barley. Mr. John Wemys, of Renwick, shows sheepskin leather, very soft and pliable, and a pair of slippers made of similar material. He also sends four samples of washed wool. Mr. John Renfrew exhibits several specimens of gold-bearing quartz from Blackwood Bay, Queen Charlotte Sound; antimony both in the crude ore and retorted, from Endeavour Inlet; plumbago, red clay, white clay, crutaceous clay, indurated shale, and some very superior manufactured cement. Mr. John Smith, of Blenheim, shows tinware, including excellently finished ordinary chamber candlesticks, and a lightning egg beater. The Pictou Borough Council have contributed some splendid specimens of fire-clay, manganese, limestone, and bituminous coal from Shakspeare Bay, schist clay, bricks and brick clay, brown and black birch slabs, paving stone, a tennis bat, the frame of which is made of New Zealand ake, axe handles of New Zealand ash, and a specimen of New Zealand vine wood. A fine block of New Zealand cedar is also shown. Mr. A. P. Seymour contributes a block of seasoned kahi kahi timber; and Mr. C. Turner a slab of New Zealand cedar. Marlborough's exhibits, without their famous herrings, would of course be incomplete, and consequently we find Mr. John Hebblerley showing a box of bloaters caught and cured in Pictou, a most excellent sample, which although open and exposed to the varying temperature of the building for three months, retained their admirable condition to the very last. Mr. S. Swannick contributes several cases of canned herrings, and—a strange mixture to come from the same firm—some bottles of raspberry syrup of most capital quality. Mr. W. Falconer shows a violin case made of Native wood. Mr. Frank E. Sewell sends a bale of dressed New Zealand flax of excellent colour and finish, also a sample of rope made from New Zealand flax. The ornamental is not forgotten, for Mrs. Allen contributes a marvellous crochet round table cover, with leaves and flowers worked in silk standing out in bold relief. The work is finely done, and great taste has been displayed in the choice and arrangement of the colours. The juvenile portion of the community have also sent specimens of their work, Miss Amy Williams, aged seven, contributing a knitted wool shawl and an embroidered sampler. Miss Augusta Helleine, aged five, Miss Sarah Hart, aged nine, Miss Christina Brown, aged seven, Miss Lilly Fuller, aged six, Miss Faith Rackley, aged seven, and Miss Francis Price, aged seven, sending a variety of capitally worked wool mats of all colours. Some darning by

Miss Emma Clemens is little short of marvellous work, so fine, regular, and smooth is it; while the plain needle work of Miss Ellen Frederick, aged seven, Miss Harriet Thompson, aged seven, and Miss Margaret Lloyd, is more than creditable. Two cone boxes, glazed, containing butterflies and beetles, were collected by Master Albert J. Stratford, of Blenheim. The boxes and the mounting being also his own work, are highly commendable.

Mr. John Patterson, of Otago (through his agent, Mr. J. R. Scott, of Dunedin), shows a neat case containing samples of excellent flour and oatmeal, which obtained a silver medal.

Mr. Dunford, of Colombo street, Christchurch, opened a short time after the commencement of the Exhibition with a display of Worcester porcelain, that surpasses most, and is inferior to none, in the building. The assortment includes afternoon tea sets, tea kettles, vases, mantelpiece ornaments, dessert services, dinner services, bouquet stands (with exquisitely modelled and painted figures of children), and flower-stands. Among the dessert services is one in particular deserving mention, every plate and piece having different flowers, hand-painted, on a delicate mottled ground. The show of sample dessert plates is very varied and handsome, fully fifty patterns being exhibited. Among the Worcester ware are also some very beautiful small mugs and jugs, which, though expensive, found such favour in the sight of visitors to the building that all were speedily bought up. Luncheon trays and eggstands of this ware, in great variety, are shown. Prominent among Mr. Dunford's exhibits are a very choice collection of Tunisian ware, which for beauty of finish, and delicacy and truth of colouring, are unique. On a smooth ground, large life-like flowers and leaves stand out in bold relief, so perfectly made and painted that a passer by might easily be deceived into thinking that plain vases and plaques were decorated with nature's blooms. The manufacturers of these are Messrs. Dalton and Co., of Birmingham, who within the last six months have struck out most successfully into this new line, having previously only given their attention to the coarser kind of pottery. Silicon vases and ornaments are also among the exhibits, and have attracted considerable attention. Cut glass ware from the works of John Ford of Edinburgh, is shown, and in purity of colour, brilliancy and finish, equal any that could be seen. Some water jugs engraved with fern leaves, and cut glass water and spirit bottles, were among the gems in the bay. These latter with medallions of Shakspeare, Byron, George Heriot, and others let in them, and covered over with a crystal surface, are particularly beautiful. Genuine wedgewood ware in considerable quantities and of very chaste designs is also exhibited, some of the teapots being both rare and costly specimens.

Messrs. Condliffe and Co., of Whitecliffs, make a very good display of terra cotta, which has been arranged very effectively. The exhibits principally consist of mouldings, panels, and brackets. A string course in brown and buff is very effective. A number of red panels are of very tasteful pattern. There is a large assortment of brackets adorned with representations of fruit, flowers, and other devices. These are exceedingly handsome, and will repay a close and lengthened examination. There are also some small pillars for use in ornamented parapets, which, being made of exceedingly hard material, are especially suited for use in this climate, where soft stone is so soon crumbled or discoloured by the action of the weather. Among the exhibits are also a number of terra cotta vases and flower pots. Some of the latter are ornamented with quaint embossed figures, while others are of a basket work pattern. Artistic vases of small sizes and urns

in stone ware are also shown, and a capital display of good quality, well finished fire bricks is also made. Encaustic tiles, with black figures on a red and a buff ground, are a noticeable feature of the bay. They first were shown at the Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Show last year, where they were greatly admired.

The Christchurch Gas Company exhibit an Otto silent gas engine at work, and a selection of gas cooking stoves, retorts, floor pipes, bellows, and portable forges, also a variety of cooking ranges from the makers, which are ordered and will shortly be in use. The centre of the bay is occupied by terra cotta, "The Cheerful," and other heating stoves. In the front of the bay is a stand containing some most interesting exhibits. There is some Greymouth coal, which is the kind principally used at the company's works, and there are specimens of valuable products distilled from coal tar and ammoniacal liquor, prepared at the works by the manager, Mr. John Marnott. The results of the experiments in various stages are shown in bottles. First there is coal tar, then benzole, then crude naphtha, then naphtha rectified, next naphthaline crystallised, then talual crude, followed by creosote, dead oil, anthracene, and pitch. These products treated with acids produce the beautiful and brilliant colours known as the aniline dyes, of which many samples are exhibited, including orange, green, roseine, violet, blue, and scarlet in many shades. Samples of coke and gas carbon are shown, the latter being the material used in the production of the carbon candles for the electric light.

The Kaiapoi Woollen Manufacturing Company's bay is one which has attracted probably more attention than any other in the building, on account of the variety and quality of the goods, and also from the fact that the company has succeeded, after years of hard fighting, in firmly establishing a most important industry, employing a large number of hands, and utilising a large amount of colonial produce and raw material. In one corner of the bay is a quantity of coat linings, in four colours; the first made in New Zealand, and probably south of the line. The material is soft to the feel as silk and of very fine texture. Twill sheeting, equal in quality, and lower in price, than the imported article, is also shown. A capital display of ladies' dress cloths, used for making the tweed dresses so fashionable just now, is made. The colourings and texture of these are excellent, particularly the olive green and bottle green. On shelves, above these dress cloths, is a capital display of yarns, for which the company has achieved a name in the trade, four heather mixtures being specially noticeable. A collection of hosiery of a high class is also shown. At the back of the bay are displayed about forty varieties of clothing, manufactured in the company's workshop in Christchurch. They include tweed suits of all colours and patterns, and indigo serge suits. An Inverness cape, of splendid quality and work, is among the exhibits; and travelling rugs, mauds, and shawls are there in profusion. Flannels, blankets, and plaids occupy one end of the bay, and the show of them is highly creditable. The blankets have gained a high reputation, and bid fair to shut out the imported article of equal quality. The display of coatings is good, both as regards quality, colours, and finish. They include Oxford mixtures, indigo mixtures, plain indigo, plain black, and a superfine black cloth, the first manufactured in the Australasian colonies. A splendid piece of frieze for overcoats is also shown. A stand, containing over fifty rolls of the company's tweeds, completes these exhibits. They are of really first-class quality and finish, many of them being fully equal to the finest Home or German goods. This exhibit obtained the Industrial prize, besides a first award and certificate of

gold medal. In another part of the building one of the company's looms occupied a bay, and the spectators had the opportunity of gaining an insight into the manufacture of cloth, various tweeds and plaids being made during the hours the Exhibition was open to the public, by experienced workmen.

The New Zealand Clothing Factory—that great rival of the Kaiapoi Company in its manufactured clothing department—occupies a large bay nearly opposite that filled by the Kaiapoi goods. The display is very varied and handsome, no expense apparently having been spared to show off to advantage the excellent selection of articles exhibited. In a large glass case, with ebonised wood frame, are eighteen wax figures grouped round one supposed to be a likeness of the Prince of Wales dressed in a morning wrapper. The figures represent boys of various ages in different costumes, from the boating, cricketing, and every-day dress to the severely æsthetic, adorned with sunflower and lily. The dresses are made of various materials, including fine cloth, Mosgiel serge, Mosgiel tweed, and fine blue diagonal. In the upper portion of the case are suits of various kinds, for cricketing, riding, &c., dressing gowns, and shirts made of New Zealand flannel. On the shelves round the bay are shown a capital collection of Mosgiel tweeds and serges, yarns of all kinds, stockings, socks, and men's underclothing. Rugs, tweeds, and mauds are also displayed, and a fine collection of ladies' dress tweeds of various colours.

Aulsebrook & Co., of Colombo street, Christchurch, make a very handsome display of their biscuit and cake manufactures. They are arranged on step shelves, running up along the back and sides of the bay. In all, they show forty-four kinds of biscuits, packed in two, eight, and sixteen-pound tins, with well got up lithographed paper covers. Besides these they exhibit biscuits packed in boxes, containing 50 and 100 lbs. each, ready for export. All these are manufactured in their own steam factory, at the corner of St. Asaph and Montreal streets, the flour with which they are made being ground in their own mill on the same premises, their consumption being 60,000 bushels of wheat per annum. Sample boxes of biscuits are sold at the bay at the nominal price of sixpence per box; about 15,000 having been sold in a very few weeks. Among the specialties of Messrs. Aulsebrook are their charcoal biscuits—which have been reported on very favourably by the Jurors—maccaroni, ratafia, and Osborne, superior to any other Colonial manufacture, and considered fully equal to Huntley and Palmer's. In all, they exhibit about a ton weight of biscuits. Besides these they show three kinds of Canterbury cakes—currant, seed, and citron—from 1 lb. to 12 lb. each, in round boxes lined with tinfoil and well ornamented outside. Altogether there are two gross of cakes exhibited. The factory was originally started in 1866, in Colombo street, but the premises there were found to be too small, and last year it was removed to the new building, standing on a three-quarter acre section in St. Asaph street, only the packing and distributing being now done in Colombo street. All the latest improvements in biscuit ovens and plant have been adopted by Messrs. Aulsebrook, and the result of their enterprise is that Home and Australian biscuits are practically shut out of this market, while their business has extended not only throughout New Zealand but into Victoria and New South Wales, and even latterly to London. They have obtained a first award with certificate of gold medal for the excellence of the quality, and for other commercial points of the exhibits in this exhibition.

Mr. J. McDonald, who has lime works at Tokomairiro and Winton, in

Otago and Southland, shows through Mr. E. Brocker, of Christchurch, his agent, capital specimens of his manufacture. These include some admirable samples of fancy panneling, imitation freestone worked with paint; slabs showing first, second, and third coatings, and slabs finished in stucco and flattened for oil painting. There is also exhibited limestone from the Tokomairiro and Winton quarries, Dunedin lime, and slacked lime. One curiosity is also shown, namely, a small piece of limestone containing sixteen shark's teeth.

The New Zealand Grain and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited, have a very good show of grain, &c., in a handsome case made of New Zealand ornamental woods. It contains samples of white Tuscan wheat, 65lbs. and 67½lbs. to the bushel; purple straw Tuscan ditto, 67½lbs.; velvet chaff, ditto, 65lbs.; Hunter's white ditto, 64lbs.; Chudham, ditto, 65lbs.; Canterbury malt, from their malt-kilns in the Heathcote Valley; Carter's prize, prolific barley, 50½lbs.; flathead ditto, 56½lbs.; and chevalier ditto, 57lbs.; Poland oats, 52½lbs.; Canadian ditto, 52lbs.; Berlin ditto, 50½lbs.; Tartarian ditto, 49lbs.; and Dunn ditto, 43½lbs.; beans, 68lbs.; Black-eyed Susan peas, 62½lbs.; and Prussian blue ditto, 67½lbs.

Thomson and Co., cordial makers, of Dunedin, make a very handsome show of their wares. On an ebonised wood-stand, tastefully ornamented with gilding, is exhibited a well-arranged pyramid of bottles of wines and cordials, surmounted by two small flags. They include a large variety of fruit wines, cordials, and bitters of their own manufacture, and sparkling champagne cider by Lewis Reynolds, of London. A whole collection of certificates of awards, gained by the firm at various exhibitions, also attract the attention of the spectator, among them being four awards obtained in Melbourne; one at the Dunedin Industrial Exhibition; and one, a bronze medal, awarded on the present occasion.

Messrs. Oppenheimer and Co., of Auckland, have a very interesting case, showing kauri gum, in which a large trade has sprung up during the past few years, in various stages. It is displayed in dust, in chips, and in the ordinary state in which it is exported. Some large blocks, carved and tattooed into likenesses of Maori heads, are also exhibited. This gum has become a valuable article of commerce, already being used for various purposes, among which is the manufacture of varnish, for which it is inferior to none and superior to most of the ingredients now in demand. Before long this particular industry will be established in the colony, when a large trade may be expected. This firm also show several portable forges, from the Cleveland Gauge Company's Works, Cleveland, Ohio. They are remarkably handy little machines, occupying small space, light and strong. The blast is obtained by means of a wheel underneath, which is worked with a small handle on a fly-wheel, which drives a current of air through the grating, and thus serves the purpose of bellows. Messrs. Oppenheimer have also an exhibit of a number of patent lubricators, which, it is claimed, will save a large per centage of the oil required by any other method.

The Thames Paint Manufacturing Company exhibit, through their agent, Mr. J. L. Fleming, a well-made glass show case in which are on view the various coloured paints manufactured from hematite ore. The local representative of the firm must be congratulated on the very effective manner he has adopted of prominently bringing before the public the particular line which, on this occasion, he represents. Surmounting the case are some large blocks of hematite ore in its natural state. The whole

of the wood work is tastefully painted in various colours, all of which are of a hematite character; olive green, or "London smoke" prevailing. Navy green, mineral blue, red, black, and oak, are all shown as colours manufactured by this company from hematite. A sample of cement suitable for outside work, which only requires to be mixed with skimmed milk before using, is also on view.

The New Zealand Hematite Paint Company exhibit a capital sample of their mineral paint, and some specimens of corrugated iron and wooden panels painted with the article they commend to public attention.

Mr. Luke Adams, of the Sydenham Pottery Works, exhibits a small, but very good collection of pottery and tiles. Conspicuous on his stand are a couple of large urns in white terra-cotta. Some fancy flower pots of the same ware are very tastefully ornamented. He shows a few vases in white biscuit-ware, of most graceful form, and appropriately ornamented with exquisitely modelled flowers. A bouquet of similar flowers is also exhibited, under a glass shade. A novelty is to be found among Mr. Adams' work in the shape of an exhibit of porous water bottles of red earthenware. They are admirably made, and appear equal to any imported to this market from the Mother Country. Another noticeable feature is the capital display of flooring tiles, of various shapes and sizes. They are black, white, and red in colour, some being of a "marbled" pattern in red and white. These tiles are exceedingly well finished, and are tastefully disposed in various designs.

Messrs. N. Leves and Co., of Princes Street, Dunedin, make a splendid exhibit of embossed glass. They have filled a bay with specimens of admirable workmanship and design. Prominent among their collection are two panels of uncoloured glass, of the description known as "triple embossed." One of these bears a portrait of a well-known old Canterbury man, Mr. John Ollivier. The other is adorned with a beautiful female figure in a classical dress. The work on both of these is of a very high order, and the whole presents a beautiful frosted appearance. Between these two panels is a sheet of glass ornamented with a conventional foliated pattern. This is technically called "single embossed" glass. Another uncoloured panel bears a beautiful design composed of entwined passion flowers. This one is particularly noticeable for its admirable execution. There is also a panel of embossed glass, surrounded with a coloured border, which will well repay inspection. The centre is occupied by an exact copy of the design of the venerable "willow-pattern" plates. Around this is a border of glass of a bright golden yellow, relieved with small white figures. Conventional outlines of great beauty fill up the remainder of the panel, which is edged with a border similar to that round the plate. Of an entirely different character is a large panel illustrating the use of embossed glass in business signs. The upper portion contains the name and address of the manufacturers in large letters, resplendent with gold and bright colours. Below this is a quaint but effective design of peacocks, vases and flowers, executed in brilliant hues on a gold ground. Another large panel shows specimens of white "opal" lettering, for which the firm are agents. These letters are affixed to a sheet of window glass, and present a very effective appearance, being raised considerably above the surface of the pane. Undoubtedly, the most remarkable things in the exhibit are too small paintings, the work of Mr. G. Sinclair, a member of the firm, who shews that he possesses very considerable artistic skill. They are strange little things, evidently allegorical, and full of weird fancies. One of these consists of a number of small pictures arranged round

a vase of poetry written in Old English characters. One of the pictures is a winter scene, with a dim moon looking down on falling snow, and flecking with light a rippling stream, in the midst of which a drowning man is struggling. This is, perhaps, the best of the scenes represented, and is treated with an attention to detail and to colouring truly wonderful. In one corner of the lower part of the panel is represented a graveyard with a coffin ready to be consigned to the earth; while the other corner is occupied by a cradle and nurse. Between these two is a village with a winding river. Other figures are disposed in various portions of the design. All are treated with the same artistic skill that characterises the winter scene. The other panel also bears some verses, written in Old English text, red letters on a ground of dark clouds. Below is a desolate scene of ruined houses and blasted trees, with wrecked vessels in the water hard by. A solitary human figure, with unkempt beard and haggard expression, is seen in the foreground. The whole is surrounded by a border of most singular design, in which skulls and flowers are mingled in incongruous companionship.

Mr. C. Prin, of Christchurch, shows some small specimens of glass embossing, as applied to the purpose of ornamental signs. His exhibit consists of a number of small panels bearing letters, executed in gold and colours, on bright grounds. One panel contains a facsimile of an envelope, bearing the exhibitor's name and address. This is capitably done, and the workmanship of the other exhibits is very creditable.

Messrs. J. Metcalf and Sons, of Christchurch, show a lead window, six feet by three feet, with Mr. Prin's exhibits. It is of Gothic design, and is composed of cathedral glass of various colours. It is divided into six panels, of two shades of green, separated by bands of an orange colour. The panes are mostly diamond-shaped. The frame, which is the local part of the exhibit, is of lead, and is well and neatly made.

Messrs. Effey and Co., of Christchurch, make a very good exhibit of furniture of an ordinary kind, suited to the wants of persons with moderate means. It is remarkable for being from their usual stock, the prices of the articles being affixed in plain figures. In their bays, instead of carved sideboards and Queen Anne suites, we have rep and horsehair chairs and sofas, and flock and spring mattresses. The whole of the articles exhibited are of a good and substantial make, and the workmanship is excellent. One point worth noticing in connection with Mr. Effey's work, is that all the springs used in the sofas, chairs, and mattresses, are of local manufacture, being made by himself from wire specially imported for the purpose. Several sets of these springs are noticeable objects in the bay. They appear to be admirably suited for the purposes for which they are required. One of Mr. Effey's principal exhibits is a bedroom suite of kauri, stained in imitation of walnut, and covered with stripped cretonne. The work displayed in this suite is extremely good. Of a more pretentious nature is a drawing-room suite of Australian blackwood, upholstered in morocco. It is designed in what is known as the "convent" style, and is very creditable to its makers; the upholstering is especially good. Next comes a drawing-room suite, designed in the style fashionable before the present mania for the early English commenced, and which is still popular with a great many. It is of kauri, stained to imitate walnut, and covered with green rep. The workmanship is very good, as is the case with that of another suite in stained and polished kauri, imitation cedar, and horsehair. The polishing of this last suite has been extremely well done. A spring mattress shown is a very creditable piece of work.

Mr. W. H. Jewell, of Christchurch, shows a very good collection of his inlaid cabinetwork, which has obtained for him a wide reputation. He has a bevel-fronted case full of all sorts of nick-nacks. It contains a number of inlaid table tops, which show off to admirable advantage the capabilities of New Zealand woods, with their varied colours and beautiful grain, for ornamental purposes. Four of these table tops are made of slabs of various woods, relieved with ornamental borders. Perhaps the most beautiful of the four is a table of bog matai (black pine) of a dark olive green. Another table is of knotted totara, magnificently grained, and of a bright brown colour. This wood has been used by Mr. Jewell with very good effect as the groundwork of most of the other tables shown. The other two slabs are respectively of mottled kauri and fuchsia, and are fine pieces of work. Other tables are adorned with star-shaped devices of various woods so tastefully disposed as to present a very handsome appearance. Especially noticeable is one bearing a cubed device, so arranged that the pieces of wood appear to stand out from the table. No less than eighteen species of native woods have been used in the construction of another table. The pieces of which it is composed are arranged in a radiated pattern, so disposed as to bring the grain and colours of the various woods into striking contrast. A chess-table contains twelve distinct species of wood in its border and squares, and for tastefulness and finish is not surpassed in the Exhibition. The lower portion of Mr. Jewell's case is filled with elegant nick-nacks of all descriptions, including an inlaid work-box, beautifully finished, of totara knot, relieved with edgings of honeysuckle, bog matai, and white pine; a couple of glove boxes, also of totara, relieved with various woods; four book racks of fuchsia, honeysuckle, kauri, and totara; a set of table napkin rings, carved out of twelve varieties of wood; a number of objects in fern-tree wood, which, by the way, is coming greatly into favour in England and elsewhere for various ornamental articles. The fern wood articles shown by him comprise tobacco boxes, cigar holders, and other smokers' requisites, besides jewellery stands and pin-cushions. Some of these are made of the wood sawn rough from the tree, others have been turned in the lathe. In addition to these there are a number of candlesticks, some on stands of fern, others of various kinds of wood; a display of pipes, made of honeysuckle, totara, manuka, and other woods, admirably finished, and said to smoke as well as those of the best briar wood; and a multifarious collection of paper knives, watch stands, egg cups, and other artistic trifles. Some of these last are made of the black ake, a wood admirably adapted for such articles as the knobs on chests of drawers and cupboards. It has a handsome appearance, and will no doubt ere long come into more general use. The case also contains a fine collection of trinkets made from the pawa (mutton fish) shell, which was formerly largely used by the Maoris both for the making of personal ornaments, and for inlaying the stern-posts of canoes and other carvings. The articles exhibited by Mr. Jewell comprise necklets, bracelets, brooches, pendants, &c., all of which are exquisitely and tastefully carved in various patterns.

Mr. E. J. Jenkins exhibits a large round table with a magnificent inlaid top, containing 4449 pieces of native wood. The design is a large star with an ornamental border running round the edge of the table.

Master A. D. Campbell, of Dunedin, aged sixteen, deserves credit for the very handsome secretary table exhibited by him. The bottom and back are of dark wood, while the sides and top—in fact all the parts exposed to view while it is standing against a wall—are in white wood fretwork.

Mr. A. Jacobsen, of Christchurch, contributes a splendid piece of work in the shape of a chest of drawers, composed of sixteen varieties of New Zealand woods. The top is of rimu, honeysuckle and totara, while the sides and front are formed of totara knot. The front is relieved with honeysuckle, whitewood, and bog totara, and is very handsome, while the carving of the pilasters is truly artistic. The inlaid knots of the drawers are also very beautiful.

Mr. G. Barrell, of Leeston, has a chiffonier made out of totara timber grown in Akaroa. The handsome grain of the wood is shown to full advantage.

Mr. C. J. Hill, of Riccarton, has taken some pains to show what can be done in the way of wood carving by machinery. His exhibits comprise cedar, kauri, and black pine, carved very artistically, some of them being rough from the machine, and others finished off.

Mr. W. Howell, of Christchurch, exhibits a large inlaid table of New Zealand woods. No fewer than seventeen varieties of wood are contained in this piece of work, which is composed of 3500 pieces. The pillars and claws, which are very nicely carved, are of kauri. The top is a most elaborate piece of inlaying. The ground work is of honeysuckle, surrounded by a border of totara and mottled kauri, relieved with black bog totara and white moko. In the centre is a large ornament of various species of wood, which reminds one of a gigantic edition of that æsthetic blossom, the sunflower. Mr. Howell also shows a frame containing specimens of thirty-six different New Zealand woods, with the name of the wood written under each specimen.

Mr. J. Hollibon has a handsome flower stand in kauri, stained in imitation of rosewood: a very creditable piece of work.

Mr. R. W. England, of Christchurch, has sent in a most interesting collection of New Zealand woods, gathered by him at considerable trouble and expense, giving specimens of all the known kinds of our native timbers. Prominent in his bay is a large polished, red pine plank, 2 feet 9 inches wide. There are also thirteen specimen panels, each 3 feet long by 12 inches wide, showing figured and mottled kauri (one piece with the gum on the bark), honeysuckle, silver pine, ribbon wood, rata, black birch, portukawa, maungakau, and kaiwaka. Besides these, he displays in a cabinet no less than 72 specimens of native woods, showing 57 distinct varieties. Among these are totara knot, black merou, matipo, moka, ake ake, puriri, pokaki, ìne ìne, pepper tree, cork wood, iron wood, ngaio, towa, konini, towais (native birches), bouka bouka, rata, manuka, kowai, and te toki. Altogether, the exhibit is one of the most instructive, on the special subject matter, in the building, and richly deserved the highest award.

Messrs. Findlay and Co., of Dunedin, have a quantity of doors, sashes, and other wood-work. Prominent in their collection are two splendid slabs of kauri, rough from the saw, each some 12 feet long by 4 feet 6 inches in width. One of the best pieces of work in their bay is a mantelpiece of kauri, with panels of rimu. This is exceedingly well made, with carved brackets. Some window-sashes of Baltic pine are neat, well-made articles. Several glass and panel doors are shown; but, though fairly made, they are not equal in point of finish to those described above. The material is kauri, of most admirable quality.

Mr. J. Swinnerton, of Christchurch, has a collection of ornamentally-carved brackets, and other wood-work, of very superior excellence.

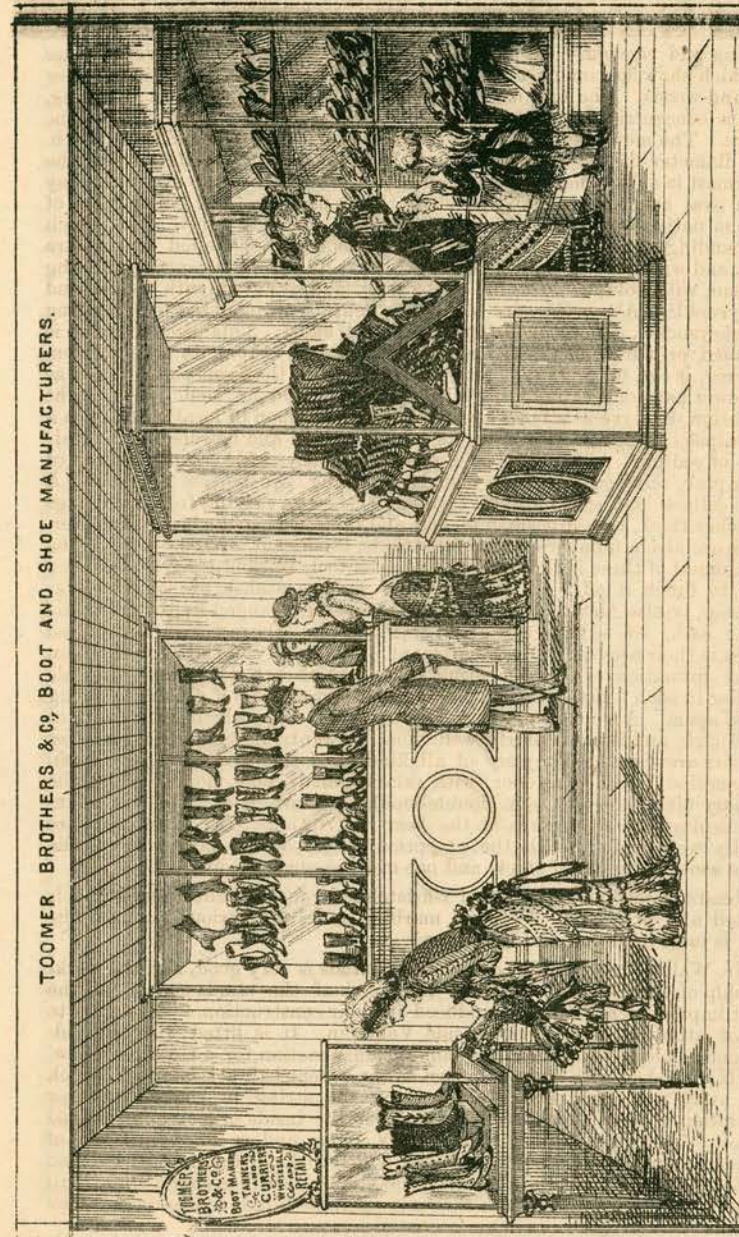
Messrs. Kempthorne, Prosser, & Co. make a very large display, in a very tastefully-arranged bay, the fitting up and general *tout ensemble* of which reflects great credit on Mr. M. Irving, the Christchurch manager of the firm. There are several well-filled cases in the bay. The first case, as the visitor passes up the avenue, is filled with chemicals, perfumes, and culinary extracts, Fuller's earth, violet powder, &c. There are also specimens of nitrate of silver, of which the company manufactures eight cwt. annually. The chemicals comprise iodide of lead, iodide of mercury, sub-nitrate of bismuth, phosphate of iron, sulphate of iron, calomel, ammoniated mercury, oxide of zinc, tartrated antimony, carbonate of zinc, chloride of mercury, carbonate of bismuth, oxide of mercury, &c. There are also exhibited in the same case concentrated infusions and decoctions, and chemicals of various kinds. A large quantity of perfumery is exhibited, comprising moss rose, violet, kiss-me-quick, spring flowers, rondeletia, wood violet, essence bouquet, frangipani, magnolia, musk, tuber rose, patchouli, &c., limejuice and glycerine, and toilet vinegar. This is quite a new industry here, and the company are finding a demand for their perfumes. In the centre are displayed two large ornamental carboys of sulphuric and muriatic acid, manufactured at the chemical works of the company, Kaikorai Valley. The company received the Government bonus of £500 for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. The back of the bay is occupied by the proprietary goods manufactured by the firm at their Dunedin factory. This case contains samples of Kruse's fluid magnesia, electric polish, lemon kali, concentrated essence of rennet for cheese-making, liquid blue, liquid annato, liquid blacking, mucilage, knife polish, paste blacking, poisoned wheat for sparrow destruction, black and white peppers, benzine, furniture polish, seidlitz powders, cements. In the back of the case is displayed a number of other productions, including Slesinger's New Zealand veterinary medicines. The top portion of the case is filled with specimens of the cordials and liquid chemicals manufactured by the exhibitors, which are displayed in handsome stoppered bottles. The cherry brandy exhibited took first prize at the Sydney Exhibition. In a case at the far end of the bay is displayed samples of curry powder, insecticide, baking powder, &c., and a large number of flavouring essences, which are made a specialty by the firm. One case contains samples of Guest's baking powder, Lemon's insecticide, and large tins of blacking. The firm show also the new non-alcoholic champagne, "Zoedone," for which they are the sole representatives in the colony of the English company, they having obtained the right to manufacture the same in New Zealand. Samples of poisoned wheat and oats are exhibited in bottles, which are used for the destruction of rabbits. Altogether, the bay is one which is well worthy of inspection, as evidencing the strides which are being made in the matter of chemical manufactures in the colony. The firm employ over sixty hands in Dunedin alone; but they have also branches in Christchurch, Wellington, and Auckland. The factory is situated in Stafford-street, Dunedin, and is fitted with drug mills, stampers, two steam-engines, steam jacketed pans for evaporation, stills, furnaces, and all necessary appliances; also, improved machinery for making the tins used in packing the various manufactures of the company. This plant is specially valuable, and contains all the latest improvements. The warehouse is also in Stafford-street, where a very large export trade is done. The sulphuric acid and artificial manure works are at Kaikorai, and are the only works of the kind in the colony.

Mr. W. H. Hargreaves, of the Victoria Sawmills, Christchurch, exhibits an admirable collection of doors, sashes, mouldings, and specimens of wood-

turning and carving. His exhibits occupy the whole of one bay, the sides of which show specimens of panelling and dadoing, in five varieties of New Zealand woods. The bay is ceiled with jointed four-inch rimu panelling, with a concentric device formed of circular architrave mouldings in the centre. The mouldings employed range from 6 inches to 1½ inches in width. The diameter of the outermost circle is 8 feet 6 inches, while that of the innermost is only 5 inches. The first object that catches the eye in the bay is an oval counter, designed to show the appearance and capabilities of various native woods. It stands on a base of ebonised kauri, above which is a bending of honeysuckle; pilasters of black pine, panelled with totara knot, and with carved capitals of kauri, serve to set off a centre panelling of rimu, with bold moulding of white pine, and relieved with totara and honeysuckle. Above this, are white pine dentals, surmounted by a beading of honeysuckle, supporting a top of ebonised kauri. This piece of work is intended primarily as a detached centre counter. From its construction, however, it can be separated into two pieces, and the front portion used as the lower part of a chiffonier, while the back could be made, with slight alteration, to serve as a book-case. Another specimen of local industry is a mantelpiece of kauri, with brackets carved in fruit and flowers. A mantelpiece of red pine, with pillars and panels of honeysuckle; and another of black pine, relieved with honeysuckle panelling, are objects of merit. A large collection of specimens of turning is shown, varying from table legs 2½ inches thick, to bed-posts, 5 inches, and table legs six inches in diameter. There are also a number of carved brackets, of elegant design. One of the handsomest of these is shown clean from the tool, no sandpaper having been used to finish it off. An assortment of window sashes, of capital workmanship, is also shown. They are of three sizes, gauged by the thickness of the sash, viz.—1½in., 1¾in., and 1¾in. One characteristic of these sashes is their accuracy of measurement. A specialty in their construction is the formation of the "meeting rails," which are dovetailed into one another in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of the frame being pulled apart. A word of praise is due to the glazing, which is the work of Mr. Victor, and is particularly well done. Twenty-one different varieties of doors are shown. They are of all kinds and sizes, from the 7ft. by 3ft. six-panelled Baltic pine door, with raised panels and mouldings, to the ordinary 6ft. 6in. by 2ft. 6in. double-moulded kauri door. The workmanship displayed in all these is of the best description. The glass doors are equally well made. With the exception of two of the larger doors, the whole were taken out of stock, and not made specially to exhibit.

Messrs. McMillan and Sey, of Christchurch, show a collection of panels painted and grained to resemble marble, stone, and various woods. The work is most excellent and well done.

Mr. Walter Gee's exhibit of venetian blinds is very good, and the workmanship of superior description. The finish of the blinds is good, all the latest improvements being introduced in their construction. The first to attract attention is a green outside Venetian. It is fitted with the old-fashioned check. Next comes a buff inside Venetian for a Gothic window. This is furnished with what is known as the patent ball action check, which does away with the necessity for tying the string to hooks. Another description of blind shown is a Venetian for the inside of a circular-headed window. The blind is of a French grey colour, and is fitted with one of Beaumont's patent double lever checks, which is fixed in the top case, and enables the blind to be stopped at any height by merely giving a slight pull to one of the strings. The work shown in all these blinds is admirable. The



AND JURETS AWARDS, PAGE 40.

TOOMER BROTHERS & CO.'S EXHIBIT

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two last are painted on the inside in what is known in the trade as "flattening," in other words, in dull unvarnished colours. A specimen of the ordinary green inside Venetian is also shewn. A noticeable feature of this blind is the brilliancy and clearness of its colour. Another object worth examining is a dwarf Venetian, intended to serve the purpose of a short blind for covering the lower half of a window. It is fixed in a frame, and is opened and closed by means of a handle at the top of the frame. There are also a pair of Venetian sliding shutters, which, for strength and finish, compare very favourably with a pair of American shutters shown in the same bay. Mr. Gee also exhibits an inside wood revolving shutter, suitable for the windows of either a private house or an hotel. This works on a spring barrel, and the lathes are rivetted on to the tapes. It is extremely light, comparatively noiseless, and can be checked at any height desired by means of a spring check. The principal of its construction is an invention of the makers. The case in which the shutter is contained is a handsome one, of kauri, relieved by cedar mountings. The shutter itself is made of Californian red pine. He also exhibits a specimen of a Florentine blind, similar to those supplied by him for the windows of the Commercial Hotel. It is made of red and white striped linen cloth of good quality, and is raised and lowered by means of strings and pulleys, the blind being attached by brass rings to upright iron rods. Near this blind is an "Oriental," similar in construction, only intended for a circular-headed window. There is also a novelty—in Christchurch—in the shape of a Spanish blind, an improvement on the Florentine. It consists of a kind of union of this latter with an ordinary roller blind. The special advantage it possesses is that the projecting "bonnet" or shade can be extended while the blind is partially raised; and when the sun is shining only on the upper part of the window, the blind can be pulled up, so that persons in the room can look through the glass without letting in the hot rays. The blind is rolled up and down on a self-acting spring barrel. By means of this barrel the blind can be checked at any height, of course, without the use of the old-fashioned rack pulley. A number of holland blinds, also with the spring roller, are shown. The most noticeable is a large striped blind, for the outside of a shop window. Besides the holland blinds, a couple of green fancy blinds, fitted with Hatton's lever check, are exhibited.

Messrs. Taylor and Sons, of Christchurch, show their specialty, namely, revolving wooden shutters, which have a great advantage over the iron ones in that they are comparatively noiseless, while they can be made sufficiently strong for all practical purposes, and very durable. This firm were the first to establish this manufacture in Christchurch, and they make a very creditable display of their work, which they not only apply to the purpose of window shutters and blinds, but also as front coverings for book-cases, merchants' desks, and pigeon-holes; and, indeed, every kind of erect stands which it may be desirable at times to fasten up. They show a small model of one of their shutters, designed for inside use, in lieu of the Venetian blind. This is a very well finished little article. They also exhibit a specimen of a revolving wooden shutter, for the front window of a shop. It is well and strongly made of Oregon pine, and is a nicely finished serviceable looking article. Some Venetian blinds are shown by the same firm. Two of these are respectively of Californian cedar and Californian clear pine. They are not painted, but show the natural colour of the wood. Another blind of the same description is of Californian pine, painted a French grey. The work shown in these is very commendable, and the exhibit, no doubt, will excite a good deal of attention.

The blinds are fitted with Hatton's patent checks. A noticeable feature is the cornice heads placed above the blinds. These are of neat design, and intended to take the place of the present cornice poles. They are provided with an arrangement whereby the long curtains can be opened or closed without being touched. The firm also exhibit some well executed specimens of wire gauze blinds. Another object in their bay deserving of notice is a small model of a railway waggon, the work of Master A. W. Taylor. It is very nicely finished, and is complete in all details.

Mr. C. Higgs has a very creditable display of carved brackets and picture frames, some of them being gilt and others silvered. Some fern leaf brackets so finished are a noticeable feature of his exhibits.

Mr. E. Glass, of Oamaru, has contributed several specimens of panels, painted in imitation of various woods and marbles. They are very beautifully executed, the graining and colouring being as near perfection as possible, while the glass-like polish shows high finish.

Mr. W. Graham, of Lyttelton, who is never absent from exhibitions within his reach—bazaars, or other such-like gatherings—of course, is to be seen showing visitors much that can be done in bone and ivory turning. The industry, as to which he is an enthusiast, is a large and important one in Europe, and he hopes, by patience, perseverance, and example, to assist in establishing it in New Zealand. With the help of his lathe he turns out, in vegetable ivory, bone, and wood, napkin rings, humming tops, thimbles, rattles, gum rings for babies, sets of dominoes, dice, paper knives, knife handles, yard measures, cigar holders, chessmen, and an immense variety of small articles. The woods he principally uses are totara knot, honey-suckle, ake ake, and black manuka.

Mrs. Archbold, of Christchurch, exhibits (near Mr. Graham) another useful industry, of which her labours are the commencement in Canterbury, namely, plain and fancy cane work, for chair seatings, &c. She learnt her trade in the well-known house of Silver and Co., of Cornhill, London, and produces very superior results. Altogether, she shows twenty-eight different styles of cane work, and some very excellently-finished models of folding chairs, &c.

Mr. T. Atkinson, of Christchurch, shows two very serviceable kitchen ranges. They are both nicely got up, and look very effective, with their japanned fronts relieved by polished steel bars. The smaller of the two is three feet in width. It is so constructed as to require no fire-bricks, being furnished with a false back of iron, which can be removed when worn out, and replaced by a new one at an exceedingly trifling cost. This range is fitted with an L-shaped boiler, which has a gauge for telling the depth of water in the boiler, and so preventing all danger of its bursting or cracking. This gauge consists of a glass tube, of the same depth as the boiler, which is placed in a niche in the side of the mantel-piece, and connected with the boiler by a pipe. The other range is four feet in width. The boiler, of cast-iron, is provided with what is known as a gland range cock, so constructed that if it should commence to leak, as is frequently the case with boiler taps, the leakage can be easily stopped by re-adjusting the cock. A peculiarity in the construction of the oven belonging to this range is that a pipe leads from the front of the stove to the oven, so that when the latter is heated a current of air is kept in circulation. This range is a particularly well-made article, the workmanship displayed in it being very good. Mr. Atkinson also exhibits a collection of wrought-iron boilers, varying in

capacity from three to nine gallons. They are well and strongly made, firmly rivetted together, and the bottoms are blocked. Mr. Atkinson's work is characterised by durability and strength. It is particularly worth notice that the ranges and other exhibits are taken out of his ordinary stock, and such as are ordinarily supplied to his customers, and not in any case made specially for exhibition.

Mr. T. Watters, of Christchurch, makes a capital display of cooking ranges, they are three in number, and are fixed as they would be when in actual use, two of them being set in brickwork, and the other surrounded with a panelling of wood. The idea is a capital one, as visitors are enabled to judge of the appearance and position of the various parts, and form a good notion of the working of the whole. The largest of the three is one of those set in brickwork. It is a high skirted range, 4ft. in width, with double oven, and with a tubular high-pressure shoe boiler of wrought iron fixed at the back of the skirting. This boiler is intended to be supplied with water in the way usual in such boilers, by means of a pipe leading from an elevated tank, which enters near the bottom of a boiler. The heated water is carried off by another pipe at the top to a circulating boiler of copper, and returned again through a third pipe back to the range boiler. It is drawn off when wanted by a tap in the brickwork in front. The ovens are strongly constructed of wrought iron, with cast iron bridges. They are provided with flues and valves in the front for letting off any steam that may accumulate within them. The grate is fitted with round polished moveable bars. The flue dampers are drawn from the mantel plate above the front of the range, which is also fitted with plate rack and other usual appliances. A noticeable feature in the construction of this range is the iron mantel, supported by small pillars of polished iron, which give to the whole a striking and effective appearance. The workmanship displayed can be spoken of only in terms of high praise. The range is well and strongly made, and for artistic finish is unsurpassed. By its side, in the same setting of brick, is a smaller one of somewhat different construction. This is 3ft. 6in. in width, with a single oven and copper boiler tinned inside. The boiler can be easily removed in case of springing a leak, or for any other reason, as it is merely fastened by the tap passing through its end and also through the front plate of the range. This tap can easily be unscrewed and the boiler lifted out. The range is furnished with an iron mantel, slightly ornamented. By the use of these mantels it is obvious that danger from fire is reduced to a minimum, as there is no wood in contact with any portion of the range. The oven is of the same style as those in the larger range, and the other portions are similar in construction. The general get-up of both is most excellent. While substantial, they are also elegant, and the liberal use of polished iron in the fittings causes them to make a brilliant show. The third range is of still smaller size, being 3ft. in width. In principle it is similar to the one just described, having single oven and side boiler of copper. The front of the grate is closed with a door hinged at the bottom, so that it can be turned down and used as a stand for saucepans or other articles. The back of the grate is of cast iron, which has been found to answer for this sized range as well as fire-bricks. The oven is unusually large, considering the size of the range. It may be noted that the doors of the ovens in all ranges shown are made of wrought-iron, and of peculiarly strong construction. The small range here described is one of the neatest and most compact and serviceable articles of the kind in the Exhibition, and has excited the highest admiration of competent judges. Every part of the exhibits—every hinge and handle—is made in Mr. Watters' own workshop.

except the brass taps, which, however, are New Zealand productions, being the work of a Dunedin firm. In a small case in front of the bay, Mr. Watters has hung, with pardonable pride, the gold medal he received at the last Metropolitan Agricultural and Pastoral Show, for the best range on the ground. In addition to the ranges, he exhibits a large, well-made bath, of wrought-iron, tinned inside, of a new and particularly convenient shape. It is fitted up ready for use, and a pipe for supplying the hot water is conducted to it from the copper circulating boiler of the largest range. A wrought-iron circulating boiler, of good construction, is also shown. On the whole, Mr. Watters' display is one of the most effective of its kind in the Exhibition; and, together with those of other local makers, compares very favourably with the imported ranges in the English Court.

Mr. T. Crompton, of Christchurch, occupies a neighbouring bay and also shows ranges. Solidity and utility are what this maker aims at in his work, and it is not too much to say that he has completely succeeded in his object. His ranges, of which there are no less than thirteen varieties, are models of strength and usefulness. They are also very creditably finished, and are of all sizes and prices. The largest range he exhibits is one of five feet in width, with double oven, and made so as to be fitted with a welded shoe boiler. It is surrounded by an iron mantel moulding, from the top of which the flue dampers are drawn. The grate is so constructed as, in a great measure, to consume its own smoke. The front, of upright fixed bars, projects considerably beyond the face of the range. Above the bars is an aperture closed with a hinged lid. The coal is put through this aperture into the front of the grate, so that the smoke has to pass over the glowing mass of comparatively smokeless embers at the back before it reaches the flue. It is, of course, partially consumed, and the heating power of the fuel thereby utilised to the fullest possible extent. The ovens are well and strongly made of wrought iron, and are furnished with the usual steam valves, ventilators, and other accessories. This range has been well characterised as "immensely substantial." The hot plate is nearly an inch thick, and the other parts strong in proportion. Still, it is not inelegant in appearance, being very well and tastefully finished. Next to it is a four feet range, with single oven and side boiler. The grate is fitted with loose bars, and the other arrangements are similar to that of the larger range. A four feet range, with double oven and shoe boiler, is also shown. The flue dampers, instead of being pulled out from the mantel moulding, are drawn from the back skirting, but otherwise the arrangements are the same as in the others. A range which should find favour, as suitable for almost any class of house, is one four feet in width, with low skirting, side-boiler and single oven of especially large size. It is of substantial make, and good finish. Equally popular should be two three-foot ranges, somewhat similar to the last, solid and plain, but well finished. Another type of range which has met with general approval is one which requires no setting, but can be stood in an ordinary open fire-place. This was specially designed for use in the country, where the services of a bricklayer are not always easily obtainable. It has also acquired considerable popularity in town, probably on account of its saving the cost of setting. It has a single oven and side-boiler, and at the back of the grate rises an iron flue, with folding doors in the front. Of what may be termed working man's ranges there are several sorts, varying in size from three feet to two feet six inches, and both with and without boilers. Plain substantial-looking articles they are, yet not devoid of neatness and finish. Mr. Crompton has already taken honours, notably at the last Show of the Agricultural and Pastoral Association, when

he secured some half-dozen prizes, three of them being firsts. Besides ranges he exhibits a couple of iron wheelbarrows, some ornamental castings, and galvanised iron spouting. The barrows are of wrought iron, light, strong, and neat. The wheels have six spokes, and it is worth noticing that wheel and axle are cast in one piece. The ornamental castings comprise verandah brackets and ventilator panels for ceilings. They are very sharply and cleanly cast, and nicely bronzed. The ventilator panels are particularly tasteful objects. The galvanised spouting and ridging is of good quality and all sizes. Mr. Crompton has recently added another branch of industry to those of range-making and general iron work. This is the manufacture of lead "washers." In this work he utilizes what was formerly regarded as an almost worthless article, the lead lining of tea chests. Until lately this used to be collected by Chinamen and shipped off to their native land, there to be turned to account. Now, most of it goes to Mr. Crompton's establishment, where it is melted, rolled, and stamped into the humble yet indispensable "washers." With the appliances he now possesses, Mr. Crompton is able to make almost everything required for the various articles he produces, on his own premises.

The New Zealand Railway Department make a very good display, which consist of specimens of work from the Addington and Hillside workshops. The work certainly reflects the utmost credit on those who produced it, and has been deservedly admired by all who have examined it. It is, unfortunately, exhibited in various parts of the Exhibition, so that its completeness is not apparent to most visitors, the brass castings and springs being placed in the carriage annexe, where they are somewhat out of the way, while the points and crossings are of necessity shown in the south-west quadrangle, together with the waggons and trucks. Against the outer wall of the carriage annexe is the stand on which the castings are arranged. There are the finished articles of burnished brass, and the rough work fresh from the mould. The quality of the work is excellent, all the objects shown being well and substantially made. The completed articles are finished—highly so—while the rough castings are beautifully sharp and clean. The most prominent article in the collection is a steam whistle, for a locomotive engine. It has three valves, and is an admirably got-up piece of work. Two lubricators for engine cylinders are equally well made. Several valves of various descriptions are all finely-finished, serviceable articles. Particularly noticeable is a Gresham injector, the workmanship of which is worthy of high praise. The rough castings are duplicate parts of the articles mentioned above. The way in which they have come out of the mould bespeaks the care exercised in their making, and is highly creditable to the skill of the employés in the shop where they were produced. On the floor, by the side of the stand, is a collection of springs of all varieties. The most noticeable are, perhaps, the coiled buffer-springs, which are exceedingly strong and well made; and the car bogie-springs, the workmanship of which is also extremely good. A fine specimen of welding is shown in the shape of a bar of hammered scrap-iron. One end of this is left in a rough state, showing the half-welded scraps. The other is drawn out, rounded, and polished, displaying very perfect welding. The whole exhibit is well worth the attention of all lovers of the smith's craft, and the staff of the railway workshops are certainly to be complimented on the grand show their work makes. On the walls on either side of the exhibit are hung some capital drawings. One of these shows sections of the Pullman carriage; another illustrates a hot-air pump engine; and the third comprises outline drawings of all the various classes of locomotive engines in use on the

railway. Another noticeable object is a painting of the Royal Arms, on glass, the work of Mr. J. S. Lane, foreman painter at the Addington workshops. A set of points, and a welded steel diamond crossing are shown in the quadrangle. The character of the work displayed in these is fully equal to that of the springs and castings already described.

Mr. G. T. Stevens has contributed one of those marvels of pen and ink sketches which inspire admiration, and also wonder that any one should devote so much time and skill as must be necessary, to the production of such an unprofitable work. It represents a table littered with newspapers, letters, cheques, &c. The imitations are perfect, not only of signatures, but of printing types of different kinds, postal marks, and even creases in well worn papers. Notably among the signatures are those of well-known residents of Invercargill, including those of Mr. Dalgleish, of the firm of Murray, Dalgleish and Co., and Captain Ellis, late chief Collector of Customs.

Mr. G. P. Daye, of Christchurch, exhibits some excellent Fletcher stoves, gas stoves for halls and rooms, one of Fletchers' portable forges, and some laundry stoves for heating irons by means of gas. He also shows an Argand burner.

Mr. E. Reece, of Christchurch, shows in the Christchurch Gas Company's bay Cox's patent governors for use with meters of different sizes, which can be adjusted to 7-10ths of a pressure. They are accompanied by excellent testimonials, and appear to be good serviceable working articles. He also exhibits a specimen of the Borridale regulator, a burner containing a valve which rises and falls with the pressure of the gas, a simple plan, but one found to be very effective; and one of Fisher's duplex burners. Mr. Reece has made no display in the building of his ordinary wares, having from the first intended to purchase largely from exhibitors. Accordingly he has bought Parkes and Son's fenders, fire irons, and hall stands; the Anglo-American Mattress Company's bedsteads and mattresses; the Shropshire Iron Company's wire staples, &c.; Parkes and Co.'s spades, shovels, forks, &c.; Brown and Green's "Gem" cooking stoves, Crowdon and Garrod's brushware; J. Wing's carved bread platters; Hamilton and Co.'s artists' and paint brushes; Wright and Co.'s gas stoves; Goddard's plate powder; Pickering's furniture polish; Radcliffe and Co.'s Leamington ranges; Brown and Co.'s (London) galvanised wire netting; and Harper and Co.'s locks, &c.

Mr. G. F. Ritso, late engineer of the Malvern Waterworks, has sent a capital model of a portion of the water-race. It is an exceedingly correct representation of the work. The Malvern water-race is one of two useful works of the kind carried out by the Selwyn County Council, and derives its supply of water from the river Kowai. It comprises twelve miles of main race, with twenty-seven miles of wide branch races and thirty-four miles of narrow branches. Water is furnished from the race to some 90,000 acres of land, the supply being 18,000,000 gallons per day. As the fall of the country varies from forty to seventy feet per mile, the velocity of the water has to be checked by falls, placed at intervals along the race. Some of these falls are made of concrete, others of timber, with boulder aprons to receive the water. Specimens of the whole of these different arrangements, together with the flumes, culverts, sluice gates, and gauge pipes used in the race are most accurately represented in the model, which, as a piece of workmanship, also reflects great credit upon its constructor.

Mrs. C. Smith, of Christchurch, makes one of the prettiest little displays in the building. The principal feature of the exhibit is the collection of ostrich feathers, dyed various colours. The hues are bright and clear, and the general quality of the work excellent. Especially good is the long feather dyed in different shades of most æsthetic green. It is really a tasteful specimen of dyeing. Some pheasants' and other feathers are also very nicely prepared. The small birds shown are excellent samples of the feather dresser's art. The arrangement of the various objects in the case is very effective, the appearance presented by the tasteful combination of bright colours being striking and handsome.

Mrs. J. M. Crocker shows a grand display of costumes and millinery, all the articles being of her own make. The exhibit includes two very elegant costumes, well made, and of excellent work and material. The most noticeable of these is a bridal dress, of ivory plush and Surat silk, with a long flowing train ornamented with orange blossoms. The body of the dress is trimmed with Tunis lace, and the front drape of the skirt is studded with clusters of crystal beads. The effect is both tasteful and rich. The other costume is an evening toilet of blue damask, silk, and old gold satin, relieved by cardinal red. The trimmings are of "æsthetic" lace, in which the various colours of the costume are blended. It may be remarked that both costumes are of the most fashionable style. Mrs. Crocker's display of millinery is most tasteful and elegant. Through some misunderstanding this portion of the exhibit was omitted from the catalogue, and consequently the Jurors could take no notice of it in making their awards. The hats and bonnets shown are all handsome and well made. Particularly elegant is a "Princess" bonnet, composed entirely of pheasants' feathers and ornamented with "sunbeam" bead drops. Another very pretty bonnet is of ruby plush, trimmed with lace, and adorned with butterflies, executed in beads of similar colour. One of the most beautiful objects in the case is a bridesmaid's hat of white, covered over with thousands of tiny crystal beads, and adorned with white ostrich feathers and roses. A number of very choice evening caps are also shown. Last, but not by any means least, there is a magnificent shawl, of Indian silk, beautifully embroidered, both sides being exactly alike. It is surrounded by a rich fringe some eighteen inches deep. On the whole, the goods exhibited by Mrs. Crocker are most excellent in quality and work, and the first Award of Merit she received was well deserved.

Mrs. Frank Porter, of Christchurch, makes a very effective display of hats and bonnets designed and made by herself. The exquisite taste shown in every one of the fashionable and recherché articles in the case is worthy of the highest praise. The quality of the materials and general character of the work is equally commendable. Indeed, the exhibit, though not a large one, is undoubtedly one of the best of its kind in the court. The object of the exhibitor has been to show only such articles as are of the newest and most fashionable styles. Nothing has been exhibited merely because it was pretty or attractive, the display being confined entirely to what is fashionable. Now what is fashionable is not always pretty or attractive; quite the contrary sometimes. In this instance, however, the decrees of fashion are in tolerable conformity with the laws of taste, and the effect of the display is consequently extremely good. Everything is pleasing and rich in appearance, without approaching to the garishness which is characterised in the present day by the term "loud." Both handsome and artistic is the Spanish hat, of black beaver, with tastefully arranged trimmings of black feathers, cardinal roses, and black jet lace. A "Directory" bonnet, in cardinal red,

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and pink, adorned with a long ostrich feather shaded in the same colours, is another very pretty thing. Very beautiful, also, are the floral cap and muff, for evening wear. These are composed entirely of artificial flowers, blue forget-me-nots, relieved with small bunches of cardinal roses. A stylish bonnet is that in pale blue plush, with feathers to match. The display altogether is very beautiful, and the work excellent.

Miss Duncan, of Christchurch, shows a case of millinery containing very artistic specimens of work. The hats and bonnets shown are of the most elegant and recherché description. Particularly handsome is one of brown velvet, with brown shaded plumes and pink and brown flowers. Very beautiful also is a black satin bonnet, with shaded cream-coloured strings and cardinals flowers. Some admirable work is shown in the princess robe costume of white satin, with pale blue trimmings. A bonnet of similar materials, with pale blue feathers and pink flowers is a most elegant piece of work. Great taste is displayed in the design and make of the infant's white cashmere cloak, trimmed with scarlet satin, and the embroidery on the child's muslin robe is especially commendable. An infant's hat of white satin is also worthy of high praise for the beauty of the work contained in it.

Mr. John Harborow, of Dunedin, who about three years ago established a shirt manufactory in that city, has a tastefully fitted up bay, in which he exhibits a varied selection of his shirts, including ordinary and dress white, Oxford, and flannel of all kinds, cricketing, boating, and night shirts. He now employs a staff of twenty young women, whom he has trained specially for the trade, and keeps fifteen sewing machines in constant work.

Messrs. Mackley and Legion, of the Owake Mills, Otago, show the various substances which they utilise in their manufacture of gunpowder. Some blocks of hena hena wood, from which they obtain their charcoal, are flanked on either side by specimens of sulphur and saltpetre. Rifle, gun, and blasting powders, are represented by labelled tins, supposed to contain those articles. Their FFF superfine gunpowder is one of their manufactures for which they have received very flattering testimonials.

Messrs. John Griffin and Sons, of Nelson, have a very extensive exhibit of biscuits of fairly good quality. All descriptions are shown, both plain and fancy, ship biscuits, and cracknells. The exhibit is very effectively displayed; some kinds in a handsome show case, others in tins of various sizes. Specialties are the milk digestives, and the thin water biscuits.

Mr. J. Newbury, of Dunedin, makes a display of most excellent cracknells—a kind of biscuit which other colonial makers prefer to avoid, if they can. They are well made, and of excellent quality.

Mr. J. Lamb, of Auckland, shows some good, well-made ships' biscuits, which, considering the amount of the shipping trade in the colony, should become an article in considerable demand.

Messrs. McLeod Brothers, of Dunedin, can be credited with one of the most beautiful exhibits in the building, all the more remarkable that they had what would appear to most people such a very unfavourable subject as tallow to manipulate. In the centre of the Auckland octagon they have a highly ornamental square glass case, in which they certainly have succeeded in showing that the poetry of form and colour can even be extracted from such prosy commodities as tallow, soap, and candles. By the use of statuettes, artistically modelled in stearine, large candles of various colours,

and various devices made of soap and stearine, a most striking effect has been produced. The statuettes are of most beautiful workmanship, and look equal to the best Parian. The central group is particularly noticeable. At the corners of the case are placed large candles, four feet in length and of various colours. Others of smaller proportions are disposed in various portions of the trophy. Around the sides of the case are suspended stars formed of candles, and vine leaves nicely moulded in coloured stearine. It may be noted that the pedestal, on which the figures composing the trophy are arranged, is composed of large blocks of stearine, red and brown. The ordinary stearine candles shown are of the very best quality, admirably moulded, white and hard. The coloured candles are of various designs and hues, some of them being very handsome in appearance. The soap shown by this firm consists of a number of bars of yellow household of very good quality. A sample of soft soap, made by these exhibitors, is also very commendable. It may be mentioned that Messrs. McLeod Brothers have been in the soap and candle business in Dunedin for the last fourteen or fifteen years, so that, for a Colonial firm, theirs is an old-established one.

The Southern Cross Soap and Candle Company, whose works are at Burnside, near Dunedin, show samples of their soaps, and a large well-finished model, twelve feet in length by eight feet wide, of their works, on a scale of half an inch to a foot. The works, which are designed for the production of soap, "stearic candles," and glycerine, comprise fifteen buildings standing on three acres of ground. A specialty of the firm is the convenient form in which their soap is put into the market. Instead of leaving the works in the common bars, it is made up in cakes, each weighing about three quarters of a pound, and of a size admirably adapted for ordinary household use, each stamped with the words "Southern Cross Best," and neatly wrapped up in red paper. Three kinds of soap are shown, blue mottled, and pale and deep yellow. The whole are admirably made, and the quality is excellent. The decoration of the front of the bay is particularly noticeable. The words "Southern Cross Factory" are displayed in letters made of soap of various kinds, surrounded by cakes of soap formed into a kind of panelling.

Mr. C. Chaplin, of Christchurch, has an exhibit of considerable attraction to those interested in bee culture, partly from the fact of his known practical knowledge of the subject he illustrates, and partly on account of the excellence and variety of the articles he displays. He shows three different varieties of bar-frame hives. They are made of various native woods, and well suited to their purpose. A large collection of appliances used for extracting honey, and in other departments of apian work, are also shown. Among these are a "slinger," for extracting honey from the comb; an appliance for melting the wax, consisting of two tin vessels, placed one within the other, the inner one having a bottom of wire gauze, through which the melted wax runs into the lower tins, leaving all impurities behind; a transferring rack for shifting combs, a porous ventilating quilt for covering the brood bars in some forms of hives, a tin tube, with bellows attached, for driving smoke into the hive when it is necessary to remove or handle the bees; and glass boxes, each containing a pound of excellent honey in the comb;—the form in which much of the honey used is put into the market. Bottles of honey, cakes of wax and "bar," enclosed with glass, showing the comb with black and Ligurian bees alive, and living in harmony together are also shown.

Mr. A. Searell, of the Cust, shows a large bar-frame hive, constructed

with a hinged cover and glass window. The sides are double walled. The bottom board is furnished with a slide for increasing the ventilation and other purposes. The hive is well made. Some sections with honey and comb are also shown, and likewise a "bar" with comb and living bees, enclosed in a glass case, darkened by means of blinds.

The Canterbury Bee Farm of Bromley, near the Heathcote, sends a very interesting exhibit. Among the articles shown is a "bar" frame hive of very neat construction, with an upper storey for receiving the honey. A number of sections of the honeycomb are exhibited. A couple of glass jars of extracted honey, and two obelisks of wax, make up the remainder of an exhibit which is thoroughly deserving the attention of all taking an interest in apiarian matters.

Mr. G. Bonnington, of Christchurch, has shown great taste and judgment in the arrangement of his exhibits of perfumery, toilet requisites, farinaceous food, &c. He has a very large and handsome show case the sides of which are lined inside with looking glass, which renders more effective the contrasts and combination of the colours of the various articles which he displays. It is evident that English people have outgrown the fault chiefly found with their exhibits in Hyde Park thirty years ago, namely want of taste in the packing up and displaying of their wares. Tastefully arranged along the bottom or base of the shelving are some very handsome perfumed handkerchief satchets of various coloured silks, the enclosing of the handkerchief in which for a few days will perfume it for months. Prominent among the exhibits are some dozen or more cut glass stoppered bottles, containing the most favourite perfumed waters of the present day. One great specialty here shown—and one which was prepared expressly in honour of the occasion—is the "Exhibition" bouquet. Dentine for the teeth, and a preparation of borax and myrrh for the gums, violet and millefleur powder are exhibited. He also shows an exhibit of farinaceous food, suitable for infants or invalids. It is prepared on Liebig's principle from wheaten farina, and is of very good quality.

Mr. J. Ward, of Christchurch, exhibits some specimens of farina, in pound packets, as issued to his customers, and also some in a glass case by which the public can judge of the fineness, whiteness, and purity of his manufacture. He has succeeded after some difficulty in establishing his industry on a firm basis, and is in a fair way to supplant with his farina all importations of similar goods. The analysis by Professor Bickerton and the testimonials he holds show that the quality of his exhibit is excellent, useful, and nutritious.

Messrs. Scott Brothers, of Christchurch, have a grand display of iron work turned out from their foundry in Manchester street. Their principal exhibit is a magnificent steam engine, of which a description is given below. The fountains in the entrance hall, the two quadrangles and the fernery, are from their works, and were kindly lent to Messrs. Joubert and Twopeny for the purpose of ornamenting the building, in which they are conspicuous and very graceful objects. They are all of cast iron, bronzed. The one in the entrance hall stands about fifteen feet high. It has an ornamental base, and has two basins, the upper one supported by a capitally modelled figure of a boy artistically draped. Besides the stream of water thrown up from the top, four jets play out a little above the base and another four above the lower basin. The fountains in the quadrangles are similar with the exception of the figure of the boy. The one in the fernery,

which, owing to the mass of foliage surrounding it, is little seen, is a beautifully modelled figure of a little boy. The finish of all these is excellent, and the castings sharp and elegant. In the bay behind the engine stands a large cooking range, 9 feet in width, heated by both coal and gas, and specially designed for use in a large hotel or restaurant. It is a splendid piece of work, solidly and strongly made, and very highly finished. It is surrounded with a handsome and massive mantelpiece of cast iron, with elegant brackets and panels, ornamented with embossed glass and artistic pattern. The range includes four ovens, three in the lower portion, heated by the fire, and one on the top, heated by means of gas. There is a large high-pressure shoe boiler, with all the necessary appliances at the back. The grate is specially made for burning Native coal, and is composed of vertical bars. The front portion of the plate covering it is hinged so as to turn down and form a hopper, and also to allow of the fire being fed from the front. Below the grate is a cinder sifter, with ash-pan underneath. The sides or "cheeks" of the grate are hollow, and perforated at the top. The sides of the space occupied by the cinder sifter are so constructed as to admit a current of air into these "cheeks." Valves are placed on either side of the grate for regulating this current of air. By this arrangement most of the smoke is consumed, and the coal is made to yield more than three times as much heat as it would do if the grate were of ordinary construction. At the left hand side of this range is a grill with special fire grate. The flue at the back of this grate opens with a couple of folding doors. The other appliances of the lower range are of the usual description, but of a very complete character. The rests or tables in front of the ovens are of a neat fretwork pattern, with the monogram of the firm in the centre. The upper portion of the range, which is heated by means of gas, consists of an oven on one side and a roasting chamber fitted with the necessary hooks, &c., on the other, with a plate-rack between. The heating of the oven is so managed as to prevent all danger of any of the fumes of the gas getting inside. Beneath the plate-rack is a gas burner, at which a saucepan or kettle can be boiled when the fire of the stove is out. The general finish of the whole is really excellent. The panels have borders of polished iron in the back skirting, which add greatly to the appearance of the range. Every alternate panel is hinged, so as to form a door for clearing away the soot. The range is altogether a fine piece of work, of which the makers may well be proud. In addition to this Messrs. Scott Bros. show a range of quite another type. This is 3ft. 6in. in width, with single oven and side boiler, and is a serviceable well-finished article. The grate is furnished with upright bars, and is specially constructed with a view to burning Native coal. It has an arrangement for consuming the smoke, on the same principle as that of the larger range. The other appliances are of a very complete and useful character. The workmanship displayed is thoroughly good, and the finish is excellent. The making of ornamental iron castings is a branch of work in which Messrs. Scott Bros. have long excelled. Their display of these articles in the Exhibition is unsurpassed, both for extent, variety, and quality. The cleanness and sharpness of outline of even the most minute details are admirable. The colouring and bronzing is beautifully done, and the patterns have evidently been selected with great care, being all exceedingly tasteful. There is a grand collection of panels for balustrading. One adorned with representations of birds and fruit is of very artistic design. So also is another, in which the same objects are differently disposed; this is a particularly fine sharp casting. A panel with a shield in the centre, surrounded by quaint figures of griffins and birds is very good. The bronzing of these three specimens is

extremely well executed. An excellent assortment of verandah brackets is shown, all of elegant design and admirable finish. Some curved castings for use in the front of balconies are also noticeable, as are two garden seats of graceful forms and artistic designs. One is of a fern leaf pattern, tastefully bronzed in a green colour; the other is of a foliated pattern, and has a handsome panel with figures in high relief on the back. Some of the quaint little castings intended for corbels, are all particularly sharp and clean. There is a large variety of castings for the ridges of roofs, friezes and fringes for verandahs, and other castings. The most noticeable is a window-guard, for holding pot plants, which is of very elegant design. Some novelties in Christchurch are shown in the shape of three little iron fruit dishes, bronzed in imitation of gold, silver, and copper, of an elegant fretwork pattern, representing leaves and flowers. As specimens of delicate, clean casting, they are deserving of high praise. The work is really exquisitely done. The bronzing is also good, and presents a very rich appearance. Messrs. Scott Bros. have made a specialty of these elegant little trifles, which it is tolerably certain will soon win their way into popular favour.

Messrs. Scott Brothers also exhibit a highly-finished horizontal condensing steam engine, which has been pronounced by engineers to be equal in every way to the best work that could be turned out of any Home foundry. It has 20in. stroke, the cylinder being 11in. in diameter. The bed is after the well-known Corliss girder pattern, with solid slide bars, the connection being direct between the centre of the cylinder and the crank shaft. It has a solid disc crank balance and a crosshead with adjustable slippers. The piston is of Ramsbottom pattern, the governor being high speed, and including governor, throttle valve, and stop valve in one. In this special part the manufacturers have been careful to omit spiral springs, as they have a tendency to clog and become useless. The condenser has very large valve area, thus there is no difficulty in disposing of the air and condensed water. The injection pipe goes the whole length of the condenser and is of copper, perforated along the whole upper surface. It also meets the exhaust steam direct from the cylinder, thus insuring its perfect condensation. The injection valve is a special feature in the engine, being a hollow inverted plug, giving quite a clear way to the entrance of the water, and having on the top a lever with pointer and index. The pump is also of special construction, the ordinary method of joining the connecting rod with the pump plunger being reversed, so that the joint is outside the pump, and accessible. The engine is fitted with variable expansion gear, having on the back of the ordinary valve a pair of Meyer's double-slide plates. The amount of cut-off is regulated by a hand-wheel at the back of the steam chest, with a dial and pointer, showing the point of stroke at which the steam is cut off. Another specialty is the manner in which the end of the spindle is enclosed. The engine throughout is excellently finished and of good workmanship. The Kaiapoi Woollen Factory Company became the purchasers of this engine at £225.

Mr. Mathew Hall, of Christchurch, exhibits some cheese vats, including the old style, and also some showing an improvement, which should only require to be known, to become generally used. It is very simple, the principle being that, instead of the cheese having to be shaken out, which is a work of great labour, and risks breakage and damage, the vat is opened in two halves, and the cheese removed without any difficulty or danger. Though a little more costly in the first instance than the old style of vat, it would well repay itself, in the long run, in saving of labour and preventing breakage and damage to the cheese.

Mr. C. B. Candy, of Halswell, makes a small exhibit of his very excellent Cheddar cheese, the same kind as that which he has sent to the London market, and which has been very highly reported upon. In all, there are nine cheeses, showing spring, summer, and autumn making, and of various ages. This manufacturer has maintained a high reputation for his cheese for many years, and his exhibits fully maintain his credit. The flavour and make is excellent, thoroughly deserving the gold medal awarded. It should be mentioned that Mr. Candy has gained honours at Sydney, and also at all local exhibitions.

The Banks Peninsula Farmers' Club has earned the gratitude of every resident of the Peninsula by forwarding the fine display of the products of that district. Among these products cheese holds the principal place, and a correspondingly large exhibit of this article is to be found in the bay set apart for the Club. The display is, in fact, mainly a show of cheese. The various sorts, Cheshire, Cheddar, and Dunlop are all represented, the exhibit comprising the productions of about thirty makers, not one of whom has reason to be ashamed of his work. The gold medal granted to the Club by the jury was gained, it may fairly be said, by the united efforts of all the exhibitors in the bay.

Mr. D. Bailey, of Kaiapoi, shows some very fair samples of uncoloured Cheddar cheese.

Messrs. H. Hawkins & Co., of Lyttelton, exhibit two cheeses of good quality, made on Banks Peninsula.

Messrs. Allen & Sons, of Christchurch, show some of their excellently made, fine flavoured tomato sauce, for which there has sprung up a considerable demand both locally and throughout the colony. Owing to some mistake, the jurors made no award, and also expressed regret in their report that no locally-made tomato sauce was exhibited. Since then, however, they rectified the mistake, and have awarded Messrs. Allen & Sons "a first order of merit for tomato sauce."

Messrs. Carew and Co., of Dunedin, exhibit pickles and sauces in great variety, well made, and admirably put up. Their tomato and Worcester sauces are particularly good. They also make a very good display of fruit wines and cordials.

Mr. T. N. Kessell, of Dunedin, shows an excellent Warwickshire sauce, making—with his bottles and a stuffed bear with a rough pole (the "bear and rugged" staff of the House of Warwick)—a very effective display.

Mr. B. N. Young, of Christchurch, exhibits calves' feet, lemon, orange, and raspberry jellies, which are "warranted pure," and look tempting.

Messrs. Trent Brothers, of Christchurch, show a really grand display of chicory, coffee, pepper, and spices of all descriptions—a most complete illustration of all the branches of their business. Chicory, of excellent quality, is shown in its four stages of preparation—kiln dried, roasted, broken into "nibs," and ground. Coffee berries, raw and roasted, are displayed in great variety. There are Mocha, Plantation Nos. 1 and 2, Batavia, Java, Pea Berry, and Fiji coffees, the last being grown by the Hon. J. C. Mason. Four descriptions of ground and prepared coffee are exhibited in round and square tins, and distinguished by various brands. The tins vary in capacity, from a pound to fifty pounds. The pepper, both black and white, is exhibited in tins holding from a quarter of a pound to fifty-six pounds;

while the spices, pimento, mace, ginger, cassia, and mixed spice are packed in canisters containing from a quarter of a pound to fourteen pounds. The whole of the goods are of thoroughly good quality.

The Oriental Company of Christchurch, make a very good display of coffee, &c. It is contained in a handsome glass case, situated in the south-west octagon. Chicory is shown in the four stages of preparation. The coffee prepared at the company's works is of three brands—Royal, Imperial, and Standard. The quality of all is good, both aroma, and flavour being excellent. The peppers and spices, which are put up in neat tins, are all of very fine quality, good and pungent.

Messrs. E. H. Crease & Co., of Wellington, make a fine show with their exhibit of coffee, spices, and other groceries. The display is most tastefully and effectively arranged in a handsome case of cedar, placed in the centre of the Octagon, at the end of the Canterbury Avenue. Around the outside of the case are disposed a number of canisters of unground spices, rice, and other articles. The rice is from Japan, and is shown both undressed and dressed. The manner in which it has been cleaned certainly reflects great credit on those who did the work. The interior of the case is occupied by a trophy of coffee, pepper, and spices, put up in tins, boxes, and packets. The taraxacum, or dandelion coffee, recommended for persons of weak digestion, is also shown, and "salsaline," a powder for preserving meat, milk, or fish, and egg and baking powders. The handsome fancy spice boxes, which form a prominent feature of the exhibit, were made at the establishment of the firm in Wellington.

Mr. W. Thomson, of Christchurch, exhibits a very excellent collection of fourteen kinds of jams of his own make, tastefully done up tins and glass jars. Though he only commenced operations last year, he has already succeeded in gaining a considerable trade, and will doubtless ere long altogether shut out of the market the imported article.

Mr. J. Munnings, of Christchurch, shows nine kinds of jams done up in earthenware jars, which are very favourably received by the public.

The New Zealand Pickle Company of Christchurch which commenced business a few months ago, make a very fair display of pickles, bottled fruits, and tomato sauce. The fruits look clean and bright, while of the pickles the onions and cabbage are decidedly the best.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company make unquestionably the finest exhibit of Colonial produce in the building. Their display of cereals is the largest and best arranged, while their exhibits of wool are also the best arranged, besides being the most varied. The wheat shown comprises some twenty-two samples, altogether a most excellent lot. Of Tuscan there is a grand show; that grown by Mr. W. Baxter, of Brookside, weighs 66lbs. to the bushel, is heavy, and well grown, plump grain, of admirable colour. Two excellent samples, grown by Mr. Coleman, of Upper Riccarton, and Messrs. Liston and Scampton, are very heavy, weighing some 67lbs. to the bushel. Of equal weight and general quality is the wheat from Mr. J. Hodgson's farm, at Irwell. Very well grown and clean is that shown by Mr. G. Aikenhead, at the Waihae. It is one of the heaviest samples in the Exhibition, being 67½lbs. to the bushel. A clean even lot of wheat from Mr. T. M'Donnell, of the Arrow, runs 67lbs to the bushel. Mr. T. R. Hodder of Nelson, and Mr. H. Vallance, of Sefton, have sent nice samples, each of which weigh 66lbs. to the bushel. The wheat

grown by Mr. Isaac Wilson, at Ohoka, running 65lbs. to the bushel, is an even sample. The heaviest shown is that from the farm of Mr. W. Wright, at Bennets. A bushel of it turns the scale at 68lbs. Two very fair exhibits of Tuscan were sent in by Mr. J. Lamb, of Auckland, but arrived too late to be judged. Two good samples of velvet chaff are those grown by Mr. J. Reid, of Elderslie, and Mr. J. Breen, of Enfield. Both of them weigh something like 66½lbs. to the bushel. The Hunter's White, grown at the Company's farm at Melford, weighing 67lbs. to the bushel, is grand wheat, heavy, bright, and even. It is one of the finest samples in the Exhibition. The Farmer's Glory, grown by Mr. Isaac Waiting, and the Golden Drop sent by Mr. W. Moir, were very good. The barleys are of good quality, those from Nelson being by far the best. That grown by Mr. Hogan of Brightwater, weighs 60lbs. to the bushel, and is a bright, even, plump and well coloured sample. Mr. J. Neiman, of Spring Grove, sends another fine exhibit of barley, weighing 57½lbs. to the bushel, quite equal in quality to the other. Other exhibitors of barley whose entries are worth notice are Messrs. P. O'Connor, J. Russ, H. Challis, C. Best and J. Jary, all of the Nelson district, and Mr. R. Matthews, of Marlborough. Mr. J. Sacherley, of Nelson, and Mr. W. Baxter, of Brookside, Canterbury, send barley. Only two exhibits of oats are shown. The best is a bag of Canadians, weighing 52lbs. to the bushel, grown by Messrs. Earshman and Co., on the Pahau reserve, Canterbury. The grain is heavy, bright, clean, and even. The Danish oats, grown at Makikihi, are a good sample, though rather off colour. A splendid, even sample of peas are the Black-eyed Susans, from Mr. W. Baxter's farm, at Brookside. They turn the scale at 66lbs. to the bushel, are plump, well grown. A nice lot of Prussian blue peas, grown by Mr. Hodgson, at the Irwell, is also shown. The one exhibit of maize is fairly grown, and the same may be said of the horsebeans. The linseed is heavy, bright, and clean, and the rye-grass and cocksfoot are good heavy samples. Mr. R. C. Parker, of Nelson, shows a nice exhibit of malt. The flour from Messrs. Moir and Co.'s mills is a beautiful sample, white and fine. The oatmeal made by the same firm is equally good. It may be mentioned that all the grain shown under the auspices of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company is of this year's growth. A novel exhibit is to be seen in their bay in the shape of half-a-dozen samples of Fiji sugar, varying in quality from light brown to dark brown. All are bright and clean.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company's exhibit of wool is, as has been said, very large. The fleeces are shown in the style adopted in large wool sales and shows in England, so as to display the length and quality of the staple, instead of being rolled up in the ordinary fashion. Their display of greasy wools is a very good one, and was justly awarded the honour of a gold medal by the Jurors. There are nine pure merino fleeces, three each of hogget, wether, and ewe wool. They are all fairly good specimens, showing density, evenness, and good quality. The bulk of the wool comes from the station of Mr. H. McIntyre, Merino Downs, Otago; and Messrs. Brettagh and Pearson, North Canterbury. The wether wool is especially noticeable—one fleece, in particular, is very fine. It is beautifully clean, presenting an appearance nearly equal to that of some scoured wools. The ewe wool is also of good quality, fine, and (for ewe wool) strong. Next to the merino wools is placed a fleece of quarter-bred wool, from a sheep the progeny of a merino ram and half-bred ewe. Four fleeces of half-bred, or first cross wool, are shown. One of these, a hogget fleece, is a remarkably good specimen, being fine, long in the staple, and of great strength. A half-bred wether fleece is also noticeable as being clean,

large, and well grown. Five second cross, or three-quarter-bred fleeces, come next. The finest is a specimen of hogget wool, showing all the characteristics of the three-quarter growth. The same case contains a Lincoln lamb fleece of excellent quality. In addition to the fleeces there are two or three wall-cases, containing small samples of various kinds of wool in grease. One of these comprises specimens of pure merino wool, from the celebrated flocks of Messrs. Joseph Pearson, J. Anderson, and H. McIntyre. They are all good samples, showing density, fineness, evenness, and the other characteristics of the merino. Another case is occupied by samples of long wools, first cross, second cross, Romney Marsh, Border Leicester, English Leicester, and Lincoln. All are good, the Lincoln wool being a particularly nice sample. They were grown in various parts of Canterbury and Otago. The scoured wool exhibited forms an extensive display, while the quality, both of the staple and of the work displayed in the cleansing, is in most cases very good. A bale of combing, half-bred hogget, sent by Mr. J. Rayner, of Blenheim, is good wool. A sample of combing merino, sent by Mr. Murgatroyd, of Avonside, is also good. Mr. C. Homersham, of Ashburton, shows a bale of nice bright merino. A really first-class sample of scoured combing merino is shown by Mr. A. J. Chapman. It is fine, strong, and splendidly cleaned. One of the most noticeable objects in the exhibit is a sample of washed merino, from the celebrated stud flock of Sir Samuel Wilson, Ercildoune, Victoria. It is not a complete fleece, and therefore did not compete. The quality is admirable, it is soft, lustrous, silky, and yet strong. The washing is excellently done. Mr. Murgatroyd shows an instructive collection of nicely-prepared "tops"—wool combed, so as to be ready for the worsted manufacture. They comprise a machine-combed "Botany top," made from merino wool, and used for the finer class of worsted goods; two hand-combed "tops" of cross-bred wool, for the commoner worsteds; and one "sliver," or portion of "top." Mr. Murgatroyd also shows a pair of hand combs, used before machine-combing came into vogue, which were used in the preparation of the "tops" exhibited. Sheep and lamb skins decorate the front of the bay. These have been simply scoured, and neither dressed nor tanned. They are excellently cleaned, however, and will fulfil the object with which they were exhibited, that of showing what could be done with the ordinary scouring appliances. The wools exhibited by the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company have gained one gold medal, five silver medals, one bronze medal, and a third-class certificate of merit.

Mr. J. Miller, of Christchurch, makes a very good display of brushware of his own manufacture. The specimens include bass and hair brooms, shoe and black lead brushes, and finer sorts, required for clothes and hats. A specialty of his is a printer's lye-brush, of which kind he is the only maker in the colonies. He has the credit of having established this industry in Christchurch, and, judging from the specimens of his work, success should attend his efforts.

Mr. J. Anderson, of Rangiora, shows maize of good quality, grown in Canterbury—York, Hero, and Prussian blue, seed peas, very good, plump, and even; and rye-grass and linseed.

Mr. Turnbull, of Southland, sends a clean sample of rye-grass, grown in Southland.

Mr. Hogg, of Nelson, has a fair sample of split peas of good colour.

Mr. G. M. Watkins, of Akaroa, has a fine sample of cocksfoot.

Mr. G. Pannell, of Christchurch, shows flour—fine, white, and good.

Mr. J. C. Allan, of Timaru, has some fairly good flour.

Messrs. Anderson and Co., of Oamaru, exhibit some flour, which appears fine and good.

Mr. J. Patterson, of Tapanui (Otago), has a very fair exhibit of flour and oatmeal, both good and well made.

Mr. J. G. Black, of Winton, has a fair show of wheat and flour of good quality.

Messrs. Duncan and Son, of Christchurch, show a very complete collection of garden and agricultural seeds, in excellent condition, exhibited in a handsome case, divided into compartments. On the front of the case is a neat card, on which is a plan of the arrangements, with the names of the seeds written on the compartments occupied by them. The contents of the case are of excellent quality. Each of the twenty varieties of peas is a first-class sample. The broad and French beans are also very good. The grasses are finely grown. The linseed is magnificent, and the clovers very fine. Messrs. Duncan and Son also show a large collection of garden tools of various makes—strong, serviceable, and well finished.

Mr. T. York, of the Woolston Wool Scouring Works, has an exhibit intended to show how greasy wools are classed, scoured, baled, and branded for export. A bale of merino wool in grease, and full of sand, is placed alongside another bale of similar wool which has been scoured—and well scoured, too—though it is rather tender. A bale of combing, half-bred wool is nicely cleaned, and of a good strong staple. Of fairly good quality, and very well got up, is a bale of merino pieces. Nearly equal is a bale of merino locks, well cleaned, and of good colour. To illustrate the condition of the locks and pieces before cleansing, bales of them are shown in the grease, and full of sand. Mr. York also exhibits a diagram of Petrie's "Paragon" wool-scouring machine, used in his establishment.

Mr. R. H. D. Fergusson, of Gorton, Cambridge, shows three greasy Lincoln fleeces, two ram, and one ewe hogget. The latter is characterised by great length of staple and lustre, while the ram fleeces are fine, well-grown specimens.

Mr. R. Chapman, of Moeraki, sends half a bale of scoured combing merino wool, well grown, but neither remarkable for scouring nor sorting.

Mr. J. Cordy, of Hororata, has some fair samples of ewe, hogget, and raw merino wool.

Mr. C. G. Tripp, of the Orari Gorge, shows two greasy merino ewe fleeces, rather tender; and a couple of merino wether fleeces, a rather superior sample.

Messrs. Young and Dalgety, of Dunedin, show two bales of wool of excellent quality and in good condition. The scoured combing merino is bright, clean, and very good; while the washed merino shows fineness, strength of staple, and good washing.

The New Zealand Provision and Produce Company make an excellent display of scoured wool, of some dozen sorts. The merino is good, fine in staple, brilliant, and well scoured. The Lincoln is also very good, and the Leicesters are strong, soft, bright, and well cleaned. A half-bred hogget fleece is soft, silky, and good; two black fleeces of merino and cross-bred are also very good. Two cases of small samples are shown in this exhibit; one composed of merino specimens, and the other of cross-bred

wools, including some black and grey samples, both very good. The company also shows a good display of soap, of a good quality, well arranged; a large portion of it, yellow household, in blocks and bars. Two kinds of mottled—brown and blue—shown are equal to any in the building. The centre of the company's bay is occupied by a trophy of mottled soap surmounted by a figure of Her Majesty the Queen.

Mr. J. Smithson, of Leeston, shows yellow household, ordinary white, and marbled soap. The yellow is excellent, and well made; the white—rather uncommon in New Zealand—is very fair; and the blue marbled is better than many similar soaps shown.

The New Zealand Government Survey Department has a bay fitted up in which a display is made of maps and plans from the Chief Surveyor's Office, Christchurch, and some lithographs forwarded from Wellington. Among them is a topographical map of the Provincial District of Canterbury, showing all the most recent surveys, together with a portion of the original sketch survey of the Southern Alps by Dr. Von Haast. Another shows the trigonometrical surveys executed in the Provincial District, comprising a total area of about 4,800,000 acres. The area executed by each surveyor is given, and the differences found in the calculated sides of the triangulation, where the work of the various surveyors join, is shown. The variations over 112 lines is only 0.77 of a link, or about six inches per mile, a very satisfactory result. A plan of the county of Selwyn, on a scale of a mile to an inch; and smaller maps, showing the whole of the present system of survey undertaken under the Surveyor-General are also displayed. Some of the photo-lithographic plans from Wellington show the land tenure in the North and Middle Islands of the colony, and others give the latest information of railways, roads, townships, of several northern districts.

The National Mortgage and Agency Company of New Zealand (Limited) make a very good display of cereals. The wheat is of excellent quality. The white Tuscan wheat weighs 67lbs. per bushel; the red Tuscan wheat weighs 66lbs.; the pearl wheat, 67lbs.; the hunter's white wheat, 66½lbs.; the beans, 67lbs.; and short Canadian oats, 49½lbs. The handsome case in which the exhibit is displayed is worthy of notice as a fine piece of cabinetmaking.

Mr. W. Evans, of Timaru, shows four very good-looking samples of wheat. Two exhibits of white Tuscan are heavier than the average, plump and bright, one being especially good. The velvet chaff is also deserving of notice.

Mr. L. V. Desborough shows some excellent samples of grain grown in the Ellesmere district. The half-dozen samples of wheat are above the average, the pearl being of grand quality, fine, clean and heavy, while the White Tuscan is also very fine. The sample of Canadian oats is bright and clean, and the Tartarian oats are not much inferior. The Prussian blue and white Partridge peas are clean, plump, samples. Linseed, vetches, rape, rye-grass, and cocksfoot of good quality are also shown.

Mr. Sutton, of Lansdowne, has a sample of White Tuscan wheat, good, heavy, and plump.

Mr. Fairfax shows a good specimen of velvet chaff wheat of fair quality.

Mr. W. Hazlett, of Southland, contributes sparrowbill oats, heavy, bright, and of beautiful colour.

Mr. R. Disher, of Waimea, shows a sample of barley, part of a crop which yielded forty-five bushels to the acre. It is a fine quality, plump, and heavy.

Messrs. Hooper and Dodson, of Nelson, have a case in which they show a fine sample of barley, and also some malt made from the same grain, which has every appearance of being a good marketable commodity.

Mr. S. Manning, of Christchurch, exhibits a fine sample of barley, heavy, bright, and clean. He also shows some very excellent malt.

Mr. Paul, of Spring Creek, Nelson, sends some locally grown malting barley of excellent quality.

Messrs. Robert Wilkin and Co., of Christchurch and Timaru, make a very excellent display of agricultural seeds, all of capital quality, grown in Canterbury, clean, and of good weight. The perennial rye-grass weighs 33lbs. the measured bushel; the Essex broad leaf rape, 56lbs.; the cocksfoot, 24lbs.; the Dutch white clover, 69lbs.; linseed, 58lbs.; Prussian blue peas, 68lbs.; tares, 68lbs.; and horse beans, 68lbs. They also have a show case with packages of coffee beverages prepared by Messrs. Thos. Symington and Co., of Edinburgh, which are arranged so as to make a very attractive display. In another show case they exhibit samples of whiskey, including their celebrated O. K. blended Scotch, Burke's 2-star Irish, and Burke's 3-star Irish. The "get up" and arrangement of these show considerable taste. In the machinery annexe this firm also show:—One harvester, by D. M. Osborne and Co., with combined wire and twine binders; one 8-horse power single cylinder agricultural traction engine, by Messrs. John Fowler and Co., of Leeds, Yorkshire; one 3-horse do. do. agricultural traction engine, by same manufacturers as the preceding; one Speedy's patent wool press; one D. Ferrier's do. lever wool press; one grass seed stripper, made in England, from Robert Wilkin and Co.'s own pattern; one "Champion" American force feed grain drill, 16 spring Coulters, and grass seeder; one set Flaxton and Beattie's flexible harrows, 16 feet wide.

Mr. S. Pappill has a very interesting case showing his electro-plating, electro-typing, and stereotyping, an industry which he has been carrying on in Christchurch very successfully for some time. The specimens of his work include carriage mountings, forks, spoons, &c., in silver-plating, which have a very rich, good appearance; medals, coins, and ornaments in electro-typing, very sharply and clearly done; and in stereotyping printers' blocks, in which the letters and devices are admirably distinct. Altogether, the exhibit is more than creditable.

Mr. Schourup, of Christchurch, has a display of his photography, which is equal to anything of its kind shown in the Exhibition. The portraits are particularly distinct and well toned, showing great care, finish, and talent. A specialty are the photographs on China vases in which he succeeds in transforming the plainest articles into interesting and valuable works of art.

Messrs. Milner and Thompson, of Christchurch, have a very excellent collection of musical instruments, from various firms, for whom they are agents. They also show pianos in five sizes of "uprights," made from specifications and designs sent home by them, the tone and action of which are unexceptionable. Other "uprights," from Lipp and Sohn, Schwechten, and Kaps, are also exhibited. Of "grands," they show one by Bechstein, and one by Kaps. Brinsmead and Co.'s "Colonial model" is also shown; and a working model of a similar instrument enclosed in a glass case, so that the whole arrangement can be readily examined. A "Queen Anne" piano, in a panelled case, in early English style, with heavy tubular iron compensating frame, and *sostenente* sounding-board, is one of the most noticeable of their instruments. A transposing piano to the extent of five

half-tones, from three and a-half tones below the key to a full tone above, is a novelty to most people in Christchurch. Its use in a concert-room can readily be imagined. The firm also exhibits pipe and reed organs from various makers, including the "American," of Mason and Hamlin; the New England Organ Company, L. Baur, and Peloubet and Co. Cornets, by Antoine Courtois, and Rivière and Hawkes; military band instruments, by Distin; clarionets, by Albert; bassoons and flutes, by Metzler and Co.; and mandolines, guitars, zitherns, &c., by various makers. In addition to these, they show a large quantity of accessories, such as batons, crescents, music stools, &c.

The Southern Cross Petroleum Company make an interesting exhibit of the natural products of their oil field as well as paraffin, gasoline, benzoline, kerosene, and mineral turpentine, all tastefully arranged.

The Waimate County Council show a very good collection of building stone from the Waihaorunga, Waimate, Waikakahi, Waihoa Downs, and Castle Hill, estates.

Mr. William Wilson, of Christchurch, contributes white rock stone, and altered coal from the Selwyn Gorge, brown coal from the Whitecliffs mine, anthracite coal from the Rockwood Coal Company's mine, and pottery clay from the Whitecliffs mine.

Mr. G. Munro, of Dunedin, has sent a very handsome elegantly finished font in polished Aberdeen granite.

Mr. W. F. Hubbard has a very interesting set of drawings illustrating his plan for making hard water soft. The principle is good, and the plan is inexpensive so as to be easily within the reach of most householders, and is particularly suitable for country houses.

Messrs. P. and J. Bartholomew, of Fielding (near Wellington), show some magnificent totara planks, four and five feet wide. It is not generally known that Messrs. Brogden and Sons, after having the various bush in the Colony examined and reported on by an expert, selected the bush in this neighbourhood in which to erect sawmills.

Mr. G. Rutherford, jun., has sent some very fair specimens of coal from the Kowai Pass.

The Nightcaps Coal Company have some samples of their coal which looks excellent, and are specially noticed as being from the top seam.

Messrs. A. Oldham and Son, of Auckland, exhibit a very excellent specimen of matting made from New Zealand flax. It seems in every way equal to the well-known cocca fibre matting, and promises to be more durable.

Dr. Hacon, of the Christchurch Hospital, has a case that has a peculiar interest of its own. It shows calf lymph in bottles, and scabs from the arms of various children who have been inoculated with it.

Mr. A. P. Osborn, of Christchurch, has a frame containing some wonderful specimens of calligraphy, equal to copper-plate. He also shows a collection of engraved monograms of his own designing, very ornamental and ingenious.

Mr. Roberts, of Palmerston North (near Wellington), has two cases containing specimens of his naval, military, Court dress, and fancy embroidery, in bullion and colours. It is certainly unique, and will surprise most of those who see it. There is evidently no need for our volunteer officers to send home for the insignia of their rank.

Mr. J. Smith, of Sydenham, exhibits Morgan's pure oils, done up very tastefully in bottles and jars.

Messrs. Oakden and Begg, of Dunedin, show several architectural drawings, and pen and ink sketches, which possess a very high degree of excellence.

Messrs. Hamilton and Chapman, of Dunedin, send a case containing gold-bearing quartz, and various ores, including antimony, copper, and gelaena, besides some alluvial gold wash.

Mr. P. Freeman, of Timaru, contributes a collection of coins, some of them being old and valuable.

Mr. W. R. Frost, of Dunedin, has a very fair collection of well executed photographs of various sizes, including *cartes de visite*, cabinet, and life-size portraits.

Professor Bickerton's collection of scientific apparatus does not receive so much attention as it deserves. It is exhibited to show at how small a cost a student may pursue his researches, the small and cheap appliances displayed being sufficient for the prosecution of six hundred different experiments.

Mr. J. Glanville, of Christchurch, has a very fine collection of patterns of Scott, Cuthbertson & Co.'s wall papers, the designs of which are chaste, the colours good, and the quality excellent.

Mr. W. Gimblett, of Christchurch, contributes a fern case containing a very good collection of ferns, many of them of uncommon varieties, and all in a fine healthy condition.

Mr. Kessell's non-poisonous "rat exterminator," which is exhibited in a case, attracted no little attention.

Mr. Proctor, of Christchurch, sends a very good collection of optical instruments, lenses, and glasses of various power, from those suitable for short-sighted persons, to large magnifying lenses of great strength.

Messrs. Royse, Stead & Co., of Christchurch, have a case containing specimens of European flax and wheat, grown in Hawkes Bay.

Mr. A. Noble, of Christchurch, shows in a small case several medical electric batteries, all manufactured in Christchurch.

Mr. Jubal Fleming occupies a bay where he makes a very capital display of tobacco and cigarettes. Visitors can see for themselves how Mr. Fleming's cigarettes are made, as a skilled workman is always seated at the counter, rolling them up with marvellous skill and speed. Among his exhibits is a T cottage made entirely of cigarettes, the roof being light tobacco laid on to represent a thatch.

Messrs. A. Silburn & Co., of Amberley, have a very imposing display of New Zealand flax, showing it in large quantities in all stages of preparation, and done up in bales ready for exportation. The dressed flax is very excellent and clean. The exhibit is set off by pots of growing ferns, which give the space a very ornamental appearance. They also exhibit flax pulp useful for many purposes, and in a convenient form for export.

Messrs. Manning & Co., brewers, of Christchurch, have a very neatly arranged bay containing casks and bottles of their bulk and bottled beers. The firm also exhibit malt.

Messrs. Cuddon & Co., of Fendalton, make a good exhibit of barley, of different kinds of the varieties of beer which they brew, and of ale and porter in bottle.

The Crown Brewery Company, of Christchurch, have a very handsome stand on which they show hogsheads of their beer and also bottled ales.

Messrs. Crowe & Co., of Christchurch, show on a large set of shelves specimens of the ales and stouts, made by various Colonial and English brewers, bottled by them. The selection is very varied, and the style in which the bottles are labelled, &c., is very good.

Messrs. Eckersley & McFarlane, of Kaiapoi, show ale and stout, in bulk and bottle, brewed in their "Northern" Brewery.

Messrs. Keast & McCarthy, of Dunedin, contribute several hogsheads of their light and strong ales, which are so favourably known.

Mr. J. T. Martin, of Invercargill, has sent samples in bulk of his light ales and stout. For the former, he has gained considerable reputation in the colony.

Messrs. Pascoe & Co., of Wellington, show both ale and stout in bulk.

Messrs. Speight & Co., of Dunedin, have a massive stand on which they exhibit several hogsheads containing their strong and light ales and also stout.

Messrs. Marshall & Copeland, of Dunedin, exhibit hogsheads of their XXXX and light ales, also stout.

The Standard Brewery, of Christchurch, show their different ales and stout in both bulk and bottles, which make a very good exhibit.

Messrs. Vincent & Co., of Christchurch, show strong and mild ales and stout in bulk, and for which the firm is justly popular.

Messrs. Ward & Co., of Christchurch, make a good display of light and heavy ales in bulk.

Messrs. Lane & Co., of Dunedin, have a very handsome display of their cordials and fruit wines, for which they have long been celebrated in Otago.

Messrs. Schwartz & Co., of Christchurch, have a small display of "Soler" Wanganui, and other wines, very attractively done up.

Messrs. Hart, Campbell & Co., of Invercargill, have a very good exhibit of photographs, principally consisting of views of lake scenery, in which the southern portion of this Island is rich. They are all capitally executed.

The Canterbury Marble Company exhibit some splendid specimens of white marble, in blocks and slabs. They have also a slab, polished and mounted as a table; and, as showing how well it can be worked, they display a large medallion, with a life-size profile of Her Majesty the Queen on it in bold relief.

Mrs. C. C. Armstrong, of Dunedin, has some well-mounted ferns and flowers, framed in various devices; some arranged to represent scenery, with Helen's babies playing about. She also shows photographs of New Zealand scenery, and of Maoris, mounted with ferns; and books of ferns and flowers, botanically named.

The New Zealand Government Telegraph Department exhibit a very good collection of telegraph instruments, including some for duplex and quadruplex work; also armatures, keys, recording tapes, lightning guards, &c.

Mr. J. Campbell, of Christchurch, has an exhibit of a very useful industry which he has started, namely, blacking, in jars and cakes, and bone black—all of excellent quality.

Messrs. R. H. Wood and Co., of Christchurch, exhibit some thin boards of various New Zealand ornamental woods, suitable for veneering purposes.

Mr. S. H. Kerry, of Timaru, shows some blue building stone, in the rough and dressed, found overlying brown coal in the White Cliffs mine.

The Hon. W. S. Peter exhibits an excellent specimen of building stone, from the Amanra quarry, Ashburton.

Mr. A. E. Peach, of Christchurch, also shows a fine block of building stone, from the Mount Somers quarry.

Mr. W. H. Mein, of Christchurch, exhibits a collection of his tinned meats of various kinds, which are of good quality, well made up, and arranged in an imposing pyramid.

Mr. A. McLean, of Christchurch, has a very capital exhibit of pickles, sauces, and cordials, well arranged on a graduating stand. The pickles look equal to any in the building, being of bright colours, and done up in a style quite equal to the imported. His cordials and sauces also deserve praise.

Messrs. J. Milsom and Co., of Christchurch, make a very good display of their cordials and aerated waters, which have deservedly obtained high recognition.

Mr. C. Hansen, of Christchurch, exhibits rennets, for cheese colouring and butter colouring, of excellent quality.

Messrs. T. C. Moorhouse and Co., of Christchurch, show a useful collection of manures, superphosphate of lime, &c., which are well prepared, and for which they have obtained a First Order of Merit.

Mr. T. Harley, of Nelson, has a small exhibit of hops, locally grown—fragrant and sound.

Mr. C. Smethurst, of Kaiapoi, shows specimens of sand grit, and gravel, washed, and as found. The former is a very fair glass sand. He also exhibits specimens of mineral ores, from Glentui.

Mr. T. H. Potts, of Governor's Bay, Lyttelton, sends several blocks of freestone, showing rough and worked surfaces. It is found at Governor's Bay.

Mr. J. Seed, of Rangiora, has a bale of New Zealand Flax, very well dressed, and done up in hanks.

Mr. R. Andrews, of Nelson, exhibits some good samples of early white, grape, and golden hops, of capital colour and aroma.

Mr. R. Chapman, of Moeraki, makes a very fair display of scoured fleeces—fine, glossy, and well cleaned.

Mr. G. King, of Christchurch, shows what can be done in the way of dyeing flax, exhibiting hanks of no less than ten colours, all bright and distinct.

The Southland Farmers' Co-operative Association send a rather mixed exhibit, including coal, potatoes, and sheaves of wheat and oats. Unfortunately they were not displayed to any advantage, nor even labelled.

Messrs. Harley and Son, of Nelson, have a very good sample of barley, grown in Waimea West, the crop of which yielded 45 bushels to the acre. It is good, clean, and plump.

The Wellington Corporation exhibit some well-made concrete slabs for paving, some concrete channel blocks, and also kerbing blocks of the same material.

The Oamaru Stone Company show some splendid samples of their building stone. One large block is dressed. There is also a large vase in stone, and an exquisite carving by Mr. L. Godfrey, representing some ducks and birds suspended by the feet.

Messrs. Anstead and Co., of Oamaru, make a really capital exhibit of

their starch, citron salt, lemonade powder, vinegar, &c. They have obtained a silver medal for their starch, and a bronze one for vinegar.

Mr. E. McCaffrey, of Lake Wakatipu, shows some imperishable freestone from his own locality, carved and in the rough, and dressed with his natural enamel. It is procurable in blocks from one to thirty feet in length, or in fact in dimensions required. It obtained first awards at Sydney, Melbourne, Dunedin, and Invercargill.

Captain Symonds shows a sample of stone from his quarry at the Manukau. It was quarried in January 1880, and has been exposed to all weathers since then without having undergone any apparent change either in condition or colour.

Mr. W. J. Moffett, of Invercargill, has a very well arranged and tastefully got-up exhibit of ginger and other wines, cordials, and still quinine.

Mr. Maurice Joel, of Dunedin, makes as much of a display as is possible with a few hogsheads of his ales and stouts, and also some bottled beers. To the ordinary spectator they are more suggestive than convincing.

Mr. E. W. Cochrane, of Caversham (Dunedin), shows beer in bulk of very fair quality. It obtained awards in Melbourne and Dunedin.

Messrs. Walters and Co., of Christchurch, have two bays fitted up with their excellent furniture, well made, and in most admirable taste; indeed their exhibit, although not so large as that of other furniture dealers, is in no way behind any in the quality of the goods shown. In the first bay they have a drawing-room suite in ebonised kauri, early English style, and upholstered in blue cretonne of the Queen Anne pattern. There are also five little gems of occasional chairs in blue and gold, lavender and gold, puce and gold, and old gold and black. Besides these there are four small inlaid round tables, one having a map of New Zealand, and another being a chess table, in Native woods. The next bay is furnished as a dining-room, and contains a suite in Australian blackwood, inlaid with Zealand woods, upholstered in morocco. The sideboard is in the early English style, with a centre glass panel and two side panels, with projecting shelves, the drawers and cellarette being fitted with antique handles. Along the top of the sideboard runs a handsome rope pattern moulding. The dining table—an extending one—matches the sideboard, and has also a rope moulding running round it supported on spindle rails. Besides these there are twelve chairs and two easy chairs to match, upholstered in morocco. The bays are further ornamented with oil paintings hung on the walls, and articles of *vertu* scattered about the tables and sideboard. The whole are carpeted with rich brussels carpet of tasteful neutral tints that harmonise well with the furniture, and give to the bays the appearance of handsomely furnished rooms. The walls are papered, and in fact every detail has been carefully attended to, the result being a most pleasing display of the furnishing and house decorating art.

Messrs. Nelson, Moate and Co., of Christchurch, exhibit rather far away from other local firms specimens of their blended and pure teas. In a handsome ebonised and gold case, surmounted by a figure of a Chinese, and flanked at each corner by characteristic vases, are shown about forty varieties of their teas, which in appearance answer all that could be required by the most fastidious.

Dr. Walter L. Buller sends volumes of his "History of the Birds of New Zealand," with hand-coloured illustrations, and his "Manual of the Birds of New Zealand," with tinted photographs and woodcuts, both most valuable works.

## WESTLAND COURT.

This portion of the Exhibition, which is of vast interest, has a character quite distinct from that of any other class of exhibits shown. The rich collection of coal, timber, clays, and minerals, here displayed are not gathered together for the purpose of advertising or furthering any individual person's business, or of increasing the profits of any firm. A few enthusiastic believers in the vast rich resources of the West Coast, who by long residence and hazardous explorations have seen for themselves the wealth lying there waiting to be utilized, have given their time and trouble in order that the people in the colony may see and believe also. A study of the exhibits, and a few glances at the maps and plans displayed on the walls, must convince anyone of the almost limitless riches of that little known region, and of the peculiarly favorable conditions for being reaped under which they exist. In other countries fortunes have to be invested in delving deep into the earth before their mineral riches can be drawn forth, but in Westland Nature has already, so to say, invested hundreds of thousands of pounds in the preliminary work, it has by a grand upheaval at some early period forced to the surface for us what in other less favoured parts of the world lies hidden deep from sight. Literally all that remains to be done is to go and gather the goods the gods have provided.

The promoters of the East and West Coast Railway, Messrs. Wickes, Thornton, Weston, and McRae, felt that the Exhibition was a splendid opportunity to show to the public of New Zealand the resources of the West Coast. Accordingly they communicated with the Inangahua Council, the Grey Valley Council, the Borough Council of Greymouth, and private persons in Greymouth and Reefton. The result was that the exhibits were gathered together and forwarded to Christchurch. Arrived here, they were taken charge of by Messrs. Thornton and Wickes, who, at considerable personal expense and trouble, fitted up the three bays and displayed the various products to the best advantage. The Court has received considerable attention, and has been the means of enlightening many as to the resources of the country. It has also convinced hundreds of the folly of letting such vast wealth lie untouched, when all that is required to utilise it is a paltry hundred miles of railway. Bituminous coal is exhibited from no less than nine different localities, extending from Greymouth to Inangahua, over an area of seventy miles. Specimens are shown from the celebrated Brunner mine, Coalpit Heath, Coal Creek, Wallsend, and North Beach, in the Grey district; and from Rainy Creek, Lankey's Creek, Murray Creek, and Durham Pit, in the Inangahua district. These coal-seams are of various thicknesses, ranging from nine to twenty feet. Many of them are in close proximity to the proposed route of the East and West Coast Railway, and two of them actually cross the line; and when the railway is constructed, the rails will be laid on and through the seams. In several instances the seams are outcropping on the surface, and can be worked at a free level, thus enabling the coal to be obtained at a very cheap rate. The Brunner Company have contributed as an exhibit a magnificent square block of coal, weighing about three tons. This company and the Coal Creek Company have received certificates for gold medals. Several of the other exhibits had not arrived at the time that the jurors performed their task of judging. Some idea may be gathered of the extent of the coalfields from a map prepared by Mr. Jonathan Harrison, F.G.S., mining engineer, Greymouth, showing a geological section of the Grey Valley from South going North, and a horizontal section of the Greymouth coalfield from West going East,

showing an area of fifty square miles, and the aggregate thickness of fifty feet of the four proved seams overlying one another, representing one thousand six hundred million tons, which, at the royalty of sixpence now paid to the Government, represents a duty of £40,000,000. And the whole of this mineral wealth is within ten miles of the port of Greymouth, where extensive harbour works are being carried out. The geological map shows also, in the mountain range, the outcrops of sandstone, slate, copper ore and antimony and quartz reefs. Prospecting in various parts of these ranges is going on, although somewhat retarded by the heavy bush covering the country. A map prepared by the Engineer and exhibited by the Inangahua Council, shows no less than nine different outcrops of coal in a space of fourteen miles on the Inangahua ranges, the seams varying in thickness from eight to twenty feet. As this country will, at no distant date, be intersected by the East and West Coast Railway, these mineral deposits will become of immense value. Coke from the above mines has also received certificates for gold medals. Finer samples were never seen. Most of it arrived at the building in blocks of 4 feet long by 1 foot in thickness, but were broken up for convenience in exhibiting. A considerable amount of this coke is in regular consumption in Christchurch, as although the cost of freight brings the price up to 90s. per ton, it is much preferred at the foundries to Newcastle coke on account of its superior quality. Fire-clay, from the Grey district, and particularly from Mr. Kennedy's Brunner mine, is exhibited both in its raw and manufactured state, and forms a considerable feature in the bays. The clay from Kennedy's mine has a very valuable property, very seldom found, being thoroughly impregnated with asbestos or tale, which enables it to resist great heat. The Jurors who tested the manufactured article did so at the Christchurch Gas Company's works, submitting Kennedy's clay, and some very respectable specimens of other fire-bricks, to the greatest heat which could be raised in the furnace. Some of the fire-bricks were melted, while others ran into shapeless masses; but those made from the Brunner clay came out of the ordeal perfect in shape. A magnificent clay gas retort, 12ft. long, about 2ft. in diameter, and 4in. thick, shown by Mr. Kennedy, has been specially admired by experts on account of its even make and thickness. Its superior manufacture reflects great credit on the firm exhibiting, and it is not surprising to learn that they have supplied similar articles for Melbourne, and even for the Home Country. Their bricks, tiles, and ovens, are also equally good. The bed of this clay underlies the Grey coalfield, known as the Grey-Brunner seam, Greymouth, to a thickness of three feet. Dr. Hector has stated that he is not aware of any clay elsewhere possessing, to such a great degree, fire-resisting qualities; and the time cannot be far distant when it will become largely in demand as an article for export. It is very curiously marked with the fossil remains of leaves and berries, every breakage or cleavage showing distinct impressions. One magnificent specimen of a fossil—*nikau palm*—is exhibited.

Reefton fire-clay is exhibited from Joyce's mine. It unfortunately arrived too late for examination by the jurors. It appears to be of very fine quality. It is a good thing for this district that such admirable fire-clay abounds throughout it, as from its mineral resources it must eventually be the seat of large works in all of which fire-clay forms an essential article. Antimony is shown in quantities that few people believed could be possible. It abounds in profusion throughout the whole of the Grey district. The Paparoa ranges extending from Greymouth to Westport teem with the ore, and outcrops of it can be seen everywhere on the sidings of the hills. Tremendous deposits are being opened out in various parts of the Inangahua

ranges, the matter receiving considerable attention from capitalists and others, not only on account of its being so easily quarried, but also from the fact that the value of the ore has risen of late in the Home and American markets. A company lately formed by Mr. Bayfield, of Nelson, has obtained a mineral lease of 150 acres, and specimens from their quarry are shown. The crude ore contains an average of from forty to sixty per cent. of metal. The company have sent specimens to London, and have received a definite order for 1000 tons of it at £16 per ton, delivered in London; a price that will leave them a very respectable margin of profit. The demand for antimony has greatly increased lately, some Americans having discovered that mixed with a small quantity of certain alloys, it makes a metal the colour, lustre, and hardness of silver, and it is therefore largely used in the manufacture of cups and articles of household use, and ornaments that are usually made of silver or plated. Up till now its use has been almost confined to the manufacture of printer's type and for medicine. It is therefore probable that this trial shipment will be the fore-runner of a large export trade, even though the facilities of railway communication with the district abounding with this and other riches be not vouchsafed us. Antimony is also exhibited from Westland Bay by the Commissioners, several mines being represented and the whole making a bulk of about half a ton of crude ore. They contain from 30 to 80 per cent. of metal. That shown by Mr. Bayfield is a fair sample of what is to be sent to London, and is therefore particularly interesting to Christchurch capitalists, many of whom are interested in the venture. The supply in the district is practically unlimited, and this particular industry should be a great source of revenue both to the railway and to ship owners, as it will be an article of export all the year round, whereas grain and wool only employ freight at certain seasons of the year. Besides the crude ore, specimens of it in a manufactured state are also exhibited.

Galena, or silver ore, is shown by Messrs. Thornton and Wickes, some specimens being from Reefton and some from the Paparoa ranges. A fine sample is also exhibited by Mr. Bayfield, from Johnston's United Company in Nelson. The samples from Reefton and Nelson are similar, but that from the Paparoa ranges is an ore of peculiar character, being a combination of silver, gold, copper, and lead. Samples of this having been forwarded to Dr. Hector, the New Zealand Government geologist, he was induced to visit the mine, and took several specimens for analysis. The following is his report:—

"The locality of Langdon's reef is about three miles from Brunner and eight miles from Greymouth, in the hills on the north side of the Grey River, about a point where there are extensive, but now abandoned, sluicing diggings, at an altitude of about 200 feet. A quartz reef has been known in this locality for many years, but has never attracted much attention until this year, when blocks of stibnite, discovered in the alluvium, were found by analysis to contain a very large per centage of gold. This reef is situated 600 feet above the river, and shows a solid ledge of white quartz, from 3 feet to 11 feet thick, encased in compact slate. The quartz contains traces of antimony; and specimens taken from the more friable portions, which are intersected by blue veins, yielded gold at the rate of 84 ounces per ton. Following up the same creek, at an altitude of 400 feet above Langdon's reef, a lode, from which the auriferous stibnite is derived, has been discovered, having a thickness of 9 feet, and dipping at sixty degrees to the south-west. It is encased in a hard blue cherty slate, and has a banded structure consisting of five distinct bands. No. 1, next the foot wall, is quartz, containing stibnite dispersed in irregular masses, 2ft.; No. 2, com-

compact stibnite, 2ft. ; No. 3, stibnite, including quartz in the form of nodules, 3ft. ; No. 4, fine-grained mixture of quartz and stibnite, 4in. ; No. 5, breccia of slate, 1ft. 8in. ; total, 9ft. The specimens first forwarded from this interesting lode, the analysis of which first attracted attention to its importance, yielded—gold, 84 oz. per ton ; silver, 36 oz. per ton, indicating it to be an ore having a value of £330 per ton. The specimens I collected did not, however, give an equally high result the highest return being from the compact stibnite (No. 2), which yielded gold at the rate of 32 oz. per ton. The discovery, however, of a well-defined lode containing minerals of such high value is extremely encouraging to the prospects of the district, in which successful quartz-reefing has hitherto been confined to Reefton alone. Promising reefs have now been discovered in many parts of the Westland gold fields, but up to the present time they have not received the attention they deserve, except in a few localities. In many cases their surface indications are quite equal to those originally found in the Reefton district, the importance of which, in its present state of development, may be judged of from the fact that nine of the mining companies there during the last year for which returns have been made, divided as profits the sum of £63,508 among their shareholders."

On account of this peculiar combination, Dr. Hector recommended that the ore should be given a fair test ; not merely of picked pieces, but of the general product of the mine. The company owning it therefore sent ten tons of it, about three months ago, to Swansea, the only place in England where such a peculiar combination of metals could be properly separated. It was shipped *via* Greymouth and Melbourne, and the result is now being anxiously looked for. It is roughly estimated to be worth £350 per ton, and is to be obtained in immense quantities.

Samples of stream tin are shown—one by Mr. Bayfield, from the Reefton district ; and one by the Inangahua Council, from Rainy Creek. Both samples are highly auriferous, besides containing various gems. Copper ore is exhibited by Mr. Bayfield, from Nelson, where the deposits are very large. Some of the specimens are nearly pure copper, one from Mineral Belt, Nelson, containing 80 per cent. of the metal. The lumps are not merely small pieces, several of them taxing an ordinary man's strength to lift.

During Messrs. Thornton and Brown's flying survey through the district in exploring for a practical route for the railway, they found coal, iron, stone, granite, freestone, slate, antimony, and samples of talc, from the North Beach, running in seams from the granite rock ; galena, marble, and the outcrop of several quartz reefs showing gold. Of these, they obtained a few samples, which are exhibited ; but the country being heavily timbered, they were unable to do much prospecting.

Mr. Bayfield, of Nelson, has also exhibited a magnificent specimen of plumbago ; some zinc blende, from Johnston's United Company, Nelson ; manganese, from the West Coast of Nelson ; chrome antimony, from Queen Charlotte Sound ; marble and glass sand, from Collingwood ; an ore with a peculiar combination of silver and copper ; theatite, from the Richmond Hill Company, Nelson ; and pottery clay, all of which form a very valuable addition to the mineral exhibits in the Court. A peculiar formation is also exhibited of an auriferous conglomerate, found at the head of Murray and Lankey's Creek, on the ranges. Numbers of miners have for years earned good wages by rudely crushing this cement and extracting the gold it contains. A peculiar feature of the conglomerate found at Lankey's Creek is that a seam of coal overlies it, the miners having to clear away the coal to

obtain the auriferous cement underneath. Nuggets, three ounces in weight, have been taken from immediately underneath this coal. In Dunedin a company has been formed to properly work this conglomerate ; and proper machinery for the purpose is being erected on the spot.

Messrs. Wickes and Thornton exhibit some black auriferous sand found on about one hundred miles of coast line, where the outflow of the rivers joins the sea. During the prevalence of south-west gales deposits are thrown up on the beach. All the lighter material is carried away by the force of the outgoing waves, and the heavier auriferous sand is left behind, covering the beach to a thickness of a sixteenth of an inch. Along the entire beach are miners' houses, each with its garden, fowls, &c., and the miners live comfortably, doing nothing several months in the year, but working hard for a few days after each gale, saving and washing the sand.

Samples of excellent grey building stone from the Grey district is also shown. One piece from the Wallsend quarry, of about a ton weight, is exhibited. It can take the various styles of working. Blocks of any size can be obtained from this quarry. The stone is impervious to water, and its adaptability for foundations is so evident that immediately on its being shown it was chosen—at any cost—in preference to any other for the foundations of a large building then being erected in Christchurch. A sample of grit stone from the Inangahua ranges is exhibited, and excellent judges have pronounced it so good that if obtainable in quantities not another grindstone need be imported into New Zealand. A large block of black marble of excellent quality is also shown, but as it arrived late in Christchurch there was no time to dress or polish it. It is about ten feet square and one foot thick.

Hematite in its native state as quarried is shown by Mr. Daniels, of Reefton, who has large deposits on his land. He also exhibits it in a ground and roasted state. A large trade has already sprung up for this article to be manufactured into Hematite paint.

Various fossils, from lime stone formations exposed during the excavation of stone for the Greymouth harbor works are exhibited, also sharks' teeth of a formidable size, embedded in rock. One tooth of a gigantic size must have belonged to a most awful monster. Mr. Robson, of Greymouth, sends a stone chain about two feet long, with a stone swivel at each end, carved out of a solid block of stone, a marvel of patience and ingenuity. Miss Smith, a daughter of W. S. Smith, shows a glass case of West Coast ferns and plants skeletonised. Some banner screens of white satin, ingeniously showing the exact shape of some West Coast ferns on a black ground, with the words "Westland products" introduced, handsomely mounted, the work of Miss Wickes, fourteen years old, the daughter of one of the West Coast Commissioners, have been greatly admired.

Quartz and gold having been the means of opening up the Westland district, they are naturally included among its exhibits. The finest specimens are those sent by the Hopeful Company, Wealthy Nations, Welcome, and the Golden Fleece, each company having already contributed to the wealth of the country considerably over a ton weight of gold, and handsomely paid the shareholders. Specimens are also exhibited from the Just in Time, Phoenix, Caledonian Extended, at Reefton ; and also from the Morning Star, Merry Jigs line, Reefton ranges. The principal quartz specimens shown from Westland Bay are from the Specimen Hill Company, Nil Desperandum Company, Result Company, and the Murray Creek and Keep it Dark quartz crushing companies.

The principal exhibits of timber are shown by the Inangahua Council, and are taken from the Reefton ranges, in slabs three inches thick, three to four feet wide, and ten feet long, sawn from the heart of the tree. They are red and white pine, black birch, totara, white pine and red birch. This is the principal timber that covers the country from the coast inland for sixty miles, and extending almost the entire length of the coast. Specimens of palings split from the red birch are also exhibited, 6ft. long by 9ft. wide, for quality quite equal to the Van Dieman's Land. All these arrived at the Exhibition too late for competition, but have met with general admiration, and even astonished people from the Coast, who were ignorant of such valuable timber, in such enormous quantities, being in their vicinity.

Richard Helms, of Greymouth, an amateur, exhibits some cases of coleoptera of New Zealand, found in the West Coast bush. They include hundreds of specimens most carefully mounted. He also shows a magnificent collection of mosses and ferns.

Mr. H. Williams, of Greymouth, exhibits a collection of large photographs, showing the town and wharves of Greymouth, views of the West Coast overland road, and also the ingenious cage, to carry six passengers, belonging to the Kumara Tramway Company, for crossing the Teramakau River on wire rope, designed and erected by Messrs. Kilgour and Chiverton. This latter has now been successfully working for about five years. The same method is being adopted in other places, where rapid rivers have to be crossed. Several views of Reefton are also shown, and some of the principal mining claims, notably the battery, with its 50ft. water-wheel and water-race of the Wealth of Nations. To distant shareholders this gives a life-like picture of the machinery at work. A panoramic view of Greymouth, by the same photographer, is remarkably clear, and gives a very capital representation of the town, and is much admired. His views receive a third-class certificate.

Mr. James King, photographer, of Greymouth, shows a number of photos, representing the principal buildings of the town, the harbour works, the protective wall, the wharf and transit shed, the Brunner bridge crossing the Grey River at Brunnerton, the viaduct on the Brunner Railway, Rocky Island on the Grey River, and the tip-head of the harbour works. These are all beautifully executed, and very tastefully mounted. Some coloured photographs are also exhibited by Mr. G. Gregory, showing the public school, Greymouth, a view of the Otira Gorge, and a group of flowers.

Mr. J. R. Browne, C.E., shows a large map of the proposed route of the East and West Coast Railway, drawn for the promoters on a scale of four miles to the inch. It shows the route as follows:—From the Hurunui river—the present terminus—to the Amuri and the Hammer Plains, past the Hot Springs via the Ada Pass, the Cannibal Gorge, touching the Hot Springs there; from thence to the head of the Inangahua river, and down the river to the town of Reefton. From there it runs down the Grey Valley to the junction of the Brunnerton Railway at Greymouth—a distance, in all, of 140 miles.



## THE LADIES' COURT.

When it was first mooted that a bay should be set apart for the exhibition of fancy work done by the ladies of New Zealand, great doubts were felt whether it would be possible to get together a sufficient number of exhibits of a good class to make anything like a respectable show. A committee of gentlemen offered to take the matter in hand, and the result of their labours has fairly surprised themselves and everybody else. The way in which the ladies of New Zealand responded to their appeal for specimens of artistic "work" has surpassed all expectations. Instead of there being barely sufficient exhibits sent in to occupy the bay, had three or four times the space been at their disposal the committee could have amply filled it and still have had exhibits to spare. As it is, the articles are so inconveniently crowded together that their beauties are not half seen. Mrs. S. Pappill and Miss Pheeney, who kindly undertook the difficult task of arranging the exhibits, have done wonders in the way of economising space, sorting the various exhibits, and dealing out justice to the various fair exhibitors. For what they have achieved they deserve many thanks, as also do the committee who have succeeded in getting together one of the most interesting and instructive courts in the building.

In this small Court, twelve feet long and fifteen feet wide, are gathered about two hundred and seventy articles of all kinds of useful and artistic work, many of which are exquisite enough in design and finish to compete favourably in any exhibition in the world, while all of them are of a very high order, showing an amount of usefully employed talent existing among us of which few had any adequate idea. Embroidery of all kinds is richly represented, crewel work, on satin, silk, cloth, and velvet; appliqué and art embroidery; lace work, including modern Venetian Point, Honiton, point, mixed Honiton and Point, and the old English pillow; Macramé work, for mantel draperies, table covers, and brackets; paintings in oils and water colours on silk and satin for mantel and cabinet draperies, bannerettes and screens, on table tops, on plaques, or on canvas or board for framing; crochet work of all kinds; artificial flower work in wax, feathers, worsted and human hair; and sundries almost too numerous to mention, including scrap screens, plagues pencils, and even dressed dolls, form a collection of beautiful and useful exhibits of which both the exhibitors and the committee who gathered them have reason to be proud. Very old specimens of embroidery are also among the exhibits, notably two pieces of tapestry two hundred years old, contributed by Mrs. E. C. J. Stevens, and a silk dress, the front of which is covered with flowers in silk, made in 1762. In this latter the work is marvellously well done, the convolvuli and foliage being so perfect that at a little distance it is difficult to believe that they are not nature's work instead of art. This unique specimen is exhibited by Mrs. Tipping.

Among all the exhibits probably those of lace will attract more attention than any other kind. Few people in New Zealand outside the immediate circles of those whose handiwork all must admire, were aware that any ladies among us excelled in this style of fancy work. That any could produce such beautiful specimens as are exhibited, either as regards design or finish, is a matter of surprise to all. If Messrs. Joubert and Twopeny's venture has produced no other benefit, it has at least considerably enlightened the public as to the extent of the accomplishments of the ladies of New Zealand. Most people will consider that Mrs. H. H. Turton of

Wellington, carried off the palm with her bracket drapery, banner scroll, and two bannerettes in point. The design is chaste, and the work very beautifully finished. Mrs. Breach's point collar and cuffs, and Mrs. R. Papprell's point and honiton apron are also very admirable specimens of design and work; while Mrs. C. Spencer Bell's modern Venetian point collar and cuffs, all hand work, are worthy of great commendation. Mrs. Wood's pillow lace—old British and honiton, on a pillow with needles and threads attached so as to show the mode of working—is a most interesting exhibit. Miss A. Bowron contributed a point collar and apron, Miss A. Gilmore a lace d'oyly worked from linen, and Miss Turton of Wellington a very prettily worked handkerchief. Mrs. C. L. Innes of Christchurch is found among the lace workers, and the list of this particular class of exhibits is closed with point lace collar and cuffs by Miss Ballard of Christchurch, and a point lace handkerchief by Miss Leete, also belonging to the City of the Plains.

Crewel work next deserves notice, from the number and excellence of the exhibits of all kinds displayed. By far the greater part of these have been contributed by Canterbury ladies, only a few having been sent in from outside this district and nearly all of them being from Otago. There seems to be no limit to scope which may be taken by the tastety and ingenious, in adapting this beautiful style of work to the ornamenting of our houses, our churches, and even our boys and girls. Chairs, couches, tables, altar frontals, aprons, mantle draperies, smoking caps, banner screens, footstools, dresses, d'oylys, dolls' frocks, and cabinet drapery—almost every kind of thing, useful and ornamental, seems to have been embellished by deft fingers, guided by refined taste and a love for crewel-work. It is very difficult to say who bears off the palm among the exhibitors. A good deal of the work is so very excellent that that of itself renders selection hard, while the crowded way in which the exhibits are all huddled together renders anything like critical choice almost impossible. Miss Wilkin's large magnolia on a velvet ground is a meritorious piece of work, as is Miss Norah Clark's group of lilies and foliage, which many persons have mistaken for a well-executed painting. The banner screen by Mrs. Sawtell is particularly deserving of notice, as also is her occasional chair, which in pattern and colours is worked to match. This lady also contributes a smoking cap on black velvet, and a table cover on black cloth. Mrs. Reeves' crewel-work panels to an ebony cabinet are particularly good, the work being so excellent and the colours so well chosen that few who see it give the worker credit for a beautiful piece of crewel work on white silk—they think that all that has been done has been to lay peacocks' feathers on the glass and back them with silk.

Crochet and knitted work is well represented in the court, about forty specimens having been sent in, comprising, counterpanes, toilet covers, valances, curtains, petticoats, antimacassars, shawls, rugs, footstools, undershirts, corset covers, house boots, collars, stockings, scarves, and a host of other useful and ornamental articles. It is impossible to say which of this collection of the work of fair figures stands out as superior to the others—it were best not to run the risk of wounding the feelings of thirty-nine ladies—but it is allowable to mention a magnificent knitted silk opera cloak over a pale blue silk ground, which must have struck everyone as a most delicate and expensive piece of work.

In flower work of all kinds the court is rich. Wax, worsted, paper, feathers, and even human hair, have been pressed into the service, and the result is excellent. Without causing any heartburnings, the palm, as regards wax

flowers, both for execution and number of exhibits, rests with Mrs. Menlove, of Oamaru, who has also excelled in some coloured paper work. Miss Rosewarne, of Christchurch, follows that lady very closely with some lillies, and Mrs. S. Papprell is well up in the race. Miss Price, of Christchurch, has also some beautiful work in her bouquet of pink and white camellias, and honeysuckle. In wool flower-work Mrs. S. Papprell, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Hitchings, and Mrs. Snell, all of Christchurch or the neighbourhood, have struggled very bravely, but no art can make wool on stiff wires look like nature's blooms. The feather flowers of Mrs. Warner, of Christchurch, are very good.

The water-colour paintings and pencil drawings exhibited are numerous, and some of them possess considerable merit as the work of amateurs. Miss Reece contributes two water colours; Miss M. Fisher four paintings, Oriental tint, three water-colour sketches, and an illumination; Miss Helmore, two paintings, Miss Spensly, four; Miss Lawrence, two pencil drawings of fair merit; Mrs. Gaze, "A Fisher Girl, after Hobbs" (poor fellow); Miss Leach and Miss Weavers, two water colours each; Mrs. J. J. Fletcher, a water colour; and Miss J. G. Inglis, five water-colour landscapes of merit. Perhaps it would not be too much to say that the spray of Virginian creeper on a tinted ground is the best specimen in the court.

In painting on silk and satin the court is rich. Miss Ada Broderick (Invercargill) has contributed a black satin mantel drape, painted with flowers and birds in medallions, very beautifully executed, and a pair of painted satin hand-screens, probably the best specimens of this kind of work in the court. If not equal to these, at all events very near them, are two bracket drapes with cyclamens and birds, painted on silk by Mrs. Marshman of Christchurch. Mrs. Davie's black silk bracket, with an exquisitely painted yellow tea rose, is also a beautiful piece of work. But space will not allow of all being mentioned. Altogether, eleven ladies competed in this kind of work.

In paintings on terra cotta the specimens were most of them much below par. Miss Davie's passion flower was the only one deserving notice. Some very good painted table-tops were exhibited, Mrs. Davie's daisies and ferns being particularly beautiful, while Mrs. Guthrie's and Mrs. Corkill's were also good.

The miscellaneous articles were very numerous. Dolls dressed in antique and modern costumes were shown, and upon them great taste and labour has been bestowed. Fern pictures in cone frames, sea-weed pictures, photo. frames, painted door panels (by Mrs. Wills, of Riccarton, very well done), silk and velvet patchwork, the latter with a device embroidered on every piece; shells, bronze ferns, anatomised flowers, leather-work picture frames, wood fretwork (a very pretty specimen by Mrs. Menlove, of Oamaru), and an infinity of other articles, evincing more or less taste and skill were exhibited. Mrs. S. Papprell is one of the largest and most successful exhibitors.



## JUVENILE COURT.

This portion of the Exhibition is filled largely with the work of boys and girls attending the Government schools, and the bulk of the class of exhibits therefore differ materially from those elsewhere. Specimens of map drawings are numerous, the best being executed by Te Hira Mutu, a lad of sixteen, belonging to the Kaiapoi Native School; and Miss Ida Thornton. These two would be good work for any skilled draughtsman to turn out. A large collection of water colour and pencil drawings are shown, some being done by young hands, not more than nine years old, Miss Margaret Callender (aged 17), of the Normal School, contributing two heads, which are the best in the Court. Ella Wood and Mary Pearson, both aged 14, belonging to the same school, also have drawings, which are much above the average. Architectural and mechanical drawing seem to be principally cultivated at the Sydenham School. A church, by Stanley Sollitts, and horizontal and vertical engines by T. Cain and W. Peacock, deserve great praise. Andrew Brabner, of the East Christchurch School, has an excellent specimen of illuminating. Splashwork has several good representatives. In fretwork, Miss Menlove sends a specimen so admirable that it looks like machine work; and Master Nalder, with a clock-case, rivals her. Perforated card-work is exhibited, some of the specimens being very good. T. Fuller, of the Gloucester Street School, has succeeded capably in stuffing and mounting some birds, which he shows. Miss Amy Wood, aged 14, rivals, with her crewel-work cushion, much of the work in the Ladies' Court. Some other very creditable exhibits of this kind of work are also shown. Of crochet, needle-work, and wool-work, there is simply an immense quantity, most of it being of a very high order of merit. Kate Lambert, aged 7; Gertie Brown, 3½ years; Sarah Hayman and Susan Low, each 14; and Edith Howland, deserve special mention for their work. Edith and Lily Papprell are also very clever needle girls. There is a fair sprinkling of models—a bird-trap, some boats, some peculiar-looking puzzles, and a set of teeth, being the most noticeable.

On the whole it is impossible to regard other than as highly satisfactory the exhibits of juvenile industry and talent gathered together in this court, particularly so when it is remembered that the time for gathering in specimens was so short that practically the exhibitors were confined to Christchurch and its immediate neighbourhood. A wider scope of ability is shown than could have been anticipated. General ability of a very respectable class is proved to exist among a large number of our growing children, while a per centage, considerably above the average, display in a marked degree talent of a very high class indeed in various directions.

## MAORI COURT.

This Court, the contributors to which are the Maoris at Kaiapoi, is a never failing source of interest and attraction to visitors to the Exhibition. The display consists mainly of flax work, wood carvings and greenstones, but the Native ladies have not confined themselves to such articles, witness the smoking cap, tea cosy, shoes and dinner mats by Simeon, articles exclu-

sively belonging to civilised people, and conclusively proving the cultivation of European tastes among the Natives. Some of the Maori mats are splendid specimens of flax work, glossy as silk, soft, light, and strong, ornamented with bright colours and fringes. The articles made by the Maori men are principally such weapons and implements as they would use; spears, canoe paddles, potato sowers, nets, eel pots, clubs, fern root crushers, greenstone rough and carved, stone axes, mats, &c. Nine women contributed to the court and sixteen men. The exhibits are all well made—wonderfully so for the appliances used—and many of them highly ingenious. Some of the flax baskets, bags, rugs, are perfect in finish as any could be turned out of any English factory.

## MACHINERY.

This branch of the exhibition is decidedly disappointing to those who have looked forward to our mechanics being able to learn something here, and to compare local work with that from other countries, such as America, England, or the Continent of Europe. Beyond some agricultural implements and machinery nothing is shown of any importance, certainly nothing that could compete with colonial manufacture.

Messrs. John Anderson and Son, of the Canterbury Foundry, Christchurch, have several exhibits, all of them of a high class. Among other things they show some iron gates and ornamental castings. Three of the gates are plain light affairs, intended for use with wire fences, and fitted with spring latches. Another is of a more pretentious kind, being a light entrance gate, plain, but not inelegant, constructed of iron rods, spiked at the top, and painted an olive green. It is hung on iron posts, of neat and effective pattern. Two fine castings are shown in the shape of a couple of verandah pillars, with fluted shafts and Corinthian capitals. These are similar to those used for the verandah of the new buildings recently erected by the firm in Cashel street. In the machinery shed adjoining Messrs. Anderson show a couple of well-finished vertical boilers, made of three-eighths inch plate, hydraulic rivetted, and fitted with the usual safety valves, taps, and gauges. To one of these is attached a vertical donkey engine, of three-horse power, also made by the firm. A noticeable feature about this is that the pump is in direct action with the piston, the same rod serving for the piston of the engine and the plunger of the pump. The firm also show two Cornish boilers and a multitubular one. The two former are twenty and sixteen horse power respectively, with Galloway tubes, and the third is a ten horse power.

Mr. R. Binnie, of Dunedin, exhibits a "Rider" hot-air machine, very nicely made and finished, easily worked at a small expense of fuel, and possibly of use for such purposes as do not require much power. He also exhibits a morticing and a tenoning machine, forwarded by Messrs. Kincaid and McQueen, of Dunedin.

Flood's Prize Improved Waterlift is another exhibit. This excellent and simple machine is shown in full work, and the crowds generally surrounding this exhibit would give an idea of the astonishment created at the vast amount of water raised, and with so little power. Mr. Flood has spent many years in perfecting this machine, and has succeeded in surpass-

ing all imitations, and gaining first prizes wherever he has shown it. He has also invented a wonderful little article, and patented same in New Zealand, called the Multiple Washing Fountain. The rapidity with which clothes are cleansed by its use is simply marvellous, and the price places it within the reach of all. Mr. E. Reece, of Christchurch, is the agent.

"Taylor's" champion self-closing gate hinge is another exhibit. This simple but ingenious invention shows that it is not altogether necessary to send to other countries for novelties. By its use a gate is made entirely self-closing, whether opened quite to its full width or otherwise. It is shown in use on a neatly-made iron gate, is the invention of Mr. W. Taylor, and is patented for New Zealand. Mr. E. Reece, of Christchurch, is agent.

Mr. Blackadder, of Dunedin, has the most extensive and varied collection of machinery in the Court. Unfortunately the exhibits are so crowded together into a small space that it is almost impossible for any interested person to examine them thoroughly, while the times at which they are in motion so that their action can be observed are very few. On the far side of the bay is erected a very powerful 18 nominal horse-power engine, with a 14-inch cylinder and a stroke of 36 inches. The fly-wheel is 12 feet, and the engine is in every respect suitable for a saw or flour mill. A similar engine of smaller dimensions and capacity is in close proximity. Among the most recent improvements in machinery exhibited are two large pushing machines, a 78-inch circular saw, and some drilling and boring machines. A novelty in the shape of a lathe, the treadle of which will also work a jig or circular saw at will, is very convenient, without being in any way cumbersome. Among the novelties of this department are some fret saws all at work cutting fancy work, such as the fronts of pianos, brackets, &c. Of course the inevitable American notion is, as usual, to the fore in a shaping machine for running mouldings of any design and form. Some centrifugal pumps and hydraulic rams are also shown. One interesting exhibit is an automatic safety shield for circular saws, the invention of Mr. R. Taylor, of Bury St. Edmonds. It consists of a steel rim, about an inch and a-half wide, and a quarter of an inch thick, placed over the edge of the saw, and secured to the bench by an iron standard. No one can fall on the saw; the workman's hands are kept off the teeth. At one end of the rim is a projection against which the wood to be cut presses, and the shield is pushed up until the wood is cut through, when it is brought back to position by a counter-poise.

Messrs. Scott Brothers' exhibits, turned out from their foundry in Christchurch, are not shown in this court, but are in various parts of the building, and have been described elsewhere.

Messrs. Andrews & Beaven, of the Canterbury Machine Works, have an excellent collection of exhibits. The most prominent feature in the five bays occupied by them is the Australasian chaff cutter. This machine embodies all the appliances and improvements in chaff cutting suggested through long experience of the requirements of large consumers. This machine is fitted with two pairs feed rollers, which make the feeding wonderfully regular and even. The knife wheels that cut the chaff are changeable by simply taking off a nut at the end of the main spindle of the machine. By this means the engine-driver is enabled to keep the knives of the extra wheel sharp whilst the other is cutting; and the machine only requires to be stopped about three minutes to change the wheels. When cut, the chaff passes through a riddle, which takes out the long straws and wire, or to a

small screen, which removes the small reeds, dust, or grit so injurious to horses; and from here into the elevator, where the clean chaff is passed into the screw press, where the chaff is pressed into the bags; and, by means of an adjustable brake, any weight from 40 to 60 lbs. is put into each bag. This machine is mounted on wheels, so that it can be taken from one part of the station or district to another. We understand Messrs. Andrews and Beaven have supplied numbers of these machines not only to those who make a business of cutting for others, but also to large stations; and in view of the increased price likely to be obtained for all kinds of stock through the introduction of the frozen meat trade, they expect to largely increase the sale of their machines in the future. This firm also exhibit another portable machine, viz., the Canterbury, fitted with riddles, elevator, and screw-press, at a price within the reach of any farmer, the great difference between it and the Australasian being that in the former the knife wheels cannot be changed. They exhibit also a Canterbury Chaff Cutter, fitted with riddles and elevator, and mounted on two wheels so as to be taken from stock to stock. This arrangement finds favour with farmers who do not want the chaff transported any distance, and therefore do not require it to be pressed; the great advantage of elevators besides the saving of labour appears to be that chaff can be cut in any wind, as the chaff is not exposed to its influence from the time the straw is placed in the feed box of the machine till it is placed in the bags. A Canterbury chaff cutter, fitted with a riddle and a one-horse; a man-power chaff cutter called the Selwyn, complete the exhibit of this firm in the chaff-cutter way. The Selwyn appears to be a machine admirably adapted for the small farmer who seeks to cut his own chaff, but does not wish to go to any great expense. £22 will purchase both this chaff-cutter and a horse gear. Horse gears are also exhibited by this firm. A one-horse gear appears to be a strong, simple, and cheap method of applying power. The makers claim something specially good in their two-horse gear. This is an adoption from the American gears, which are used almost alone throughout the Western States for threshing grain, but with the great improvement of a spring buffer used for taking the strain caused by the jerk of the horses off the cogs of the wheels. The firm also exhibit for the makers, May and May, of Devises, England, a very nice three-horse power engine, admirably adapted for driving their chaff-cutter. The Anglo-American drills of Ag. Kell, Cheats and Co. are also represented here. Their corn and seed drill had the honor of being the only one amongst the English and American drills that secured an award. These drills appear to unite the simplicity and lightness of the American with the strength and durability of the English, being constructed in part of steel. They will sow every description of seed, from beans to turnips. Davy, Sleep and Co. also exhibit through this firm a double-furrow one way plough, these ploughs have been awarded over 2,500 prizes, including the highest award of merit at Melbourne.

Messrs. Reid and Gray, of Dunedin and elsewhere, make a splendid show of ploughs, for which they are now famous. This firm was originally established in Oamaru about sixteen years ago. After extending its business there it removed its head quarters to Dunedin, still retaining the Oamaru premises. Subsequently it opened a factory in Timaru, then in Invercargill, and in November 1879, their present one in Christchurch. A short time after that they opened in Ashburton, and lastly, a little while ago, they commenced one in Auckland, making seven factories in various parts of the Colony that they keep open now, and which are in full work. They employ 200 hands, chiefly skilled labour, whose wages range from 8s. to 12s. a day,

and for foremen up to £5 a week. They exhibit double and treble ploughs, which they claim to have been the means of introducing in such a form as to take a leading place. The principal parts of them are made of hammered scrap iron which is considered far superior to the ordinary bar iron. These ploughs have taken highest awards in Melbourne and Sydney, where and in Hobart there is a large demand for them. They also exhibit a chaff-cutter and a pulverizing harrow, the latter having improvements lately introduced adapted to New Zealand requirements. A corn and seed drill is also shown which has taken first honors at other Exhibitions against imported drills. Single furrow and hill-side ploughs are also exhibited, showing with the other implements displayed by this firm really first-class workmanship, finish, and material. Malleable castings, chilled cast iron shares, and ordinary castings are also exhibited.

Messrs. E. Dombrain and Sons have a fine exhibit in this part of the building of the now famous Little's Sheep Dip, for which they have been awarded a gold medal. Since the introduction of this preparation in New Zealand, it has steadily increased in favor, till at the present time the name of Little's Dip has become a household word with the sheep farmers of both islands. From the numerous testimonials published, all of which are from the leading sheep farmers in different districts, this dip appears to be cheaper, simpler in application, and more certain in effect than any other preparation hitherto used for dipping sheep. Little's Soluble Phenyle, for hospital, medical, and household use is very similar to the above, and with it was awarded a gold medal. This is universally admitted to be the best disinfectant deodoriser and antiseptic ever discovered, and has had the highest encomiums passed on it by the medical faculty both at home and abroad. It is used extensively in the principal hospitals and public institutions in England and Australia, and a glance at the testimonials will show with beneficial results. Messrs. Morris, Little and Son, Doncaster, England, are the proprietors and manufacturers, the wholesale agents for the colonies being Messrs E. Dombrain and Sons, Melbourne and Christchurch.

Englebert's lubricator oil, though not machinery, comes well under this head. Mr. Harborow, of Dunedin, as sole agent exhibits it; and his offer to supply it free for use with all the machinery in the building has been freely accepted by all exhibitors. The oil comes with testimonials from the Spanish and Italian Governments, and steam companies, and large manufacturing firms, who testify to its superiority over all other lubricators as it does not clog or corrode. It is at present largely used on board the Union Steam Company's boats, and has been most highly reported on by engineers on the New Zealand Government railways.

Messrs. Wood, Shand and Co. exhibit Walter A. Wood's reaper and binders, which have obtained so wide a reputation.

Messrs. P. and D. Duncan, of Christchurch, exhibit some beautifully finished agricultural implements. Their broad-cast seed-sower is a capital piece of workmanship. A single-furrow plough shown by them is a perfect model of shape and finish, and their three-furrow ploughs are also worthy of great praise. Chaff-cutters and harrows of excellent make are shown; also, an improvement in horse gear in the way of ropes and chains.

English, American, and Australian farming, dairy and garden implements are exhibited by Messrs. G. Booth and Sons, Twentyman and Cousin, Chrystall and Co., T. O. Kelsey and Co., Robert Wilkin and Co., King Brothers, W. Montgomery and Co., Limited, the New Zealand Grain and

Mercantile Agency Company, F. W. Isitt, J. S. Jameson and others, as agents for the various manufacturing firms. They include traction engines, ploughs, harrows, drills, reapers and binders, both string and wire; threshing machines and broad cast sowers. As to the last-named, the jurors awarded no prizes, considering that owing to the sparrow nuisance they were not so suitable to the requirements of the Colony as the drills.

#### VEHICLES.

The carriage-building interest is about as well represented in the annexe set apart for the purpose as any other one industry is in the Exhibition, six firms having sent fourteen vehicles for competition. One manufacturer in Christchurch applied for bays enough to enable him to show six carriages, but being unable to obtain them declined to risk his goods in the annexe, where he considered they could not either be properly taken care of or efficiently displayed. That he was right any one who has watched the treatment, by visitors on crowded occasions, of the exhibits must know. It is no uncommon thing to see a young fellow standing by the carriages talking to a girl, and all the time amusing himself by pegging at the varnished side of a buggy or phaeton with the end of his stick, a conduct that must entail the revarnishing of the trap before it could be sold as new.

Messrs. Moor and Son, of Christchurch, show a circular fronted brougham, a landau, an Abbot single-seated buggy, a single buggy, and an English dog cart. The workmanship of all is good, the iron work clean, and the trimming in fair taste. The style and lines of the four first are far better than those of the dog cart, but then no one factory can turn out all classes of work equally well. Unnecessarily heavy wheels are to be noticed to all the vehicles.

Messrs. Elmsley and Curlett, of Christchurch, exhibit a brougham, a phaeton, and a dog cart, all well finished, the iron work good, the general lines graceful, the trimming in good taste, and the varnishing particularly good.

Messrs. Glanville and Co., of Christchurch, have sent a waggonette and a four-wheeled dog cart, both very creditable specimens. The iron work is clean, the upholstering shows good work, and the painting and varnishing is very fair.

Messrs. Mackie and Co., of Auckland, contribute a Pagnell cart, so roughly made and finished that its presence for competition is remarkable.

Messrs. Robin and Co., of Dunedin, exhibit through their agents, the N. Z. M. and Agency Company, a ladies phaeton and a buggy. Both are really excellent specimens of work in every particular, if there is a fault to find with either it is the rather too liberal use of gilding about the phaeton.

Messrs. J. and W. Steward, of Dunedin, have sent the gem of vehicles shown. It is a side-bar buggy, the workmanship of which could not be surpassed; while the taste displayed in shape and finish is perfect.

## VICTORIAN COURT.

Exclusive of machinery—and there is not much of that—Victoria's exhibits are comparatively few. About forty firms compete—well-known names, such as Alcock and Co., Wimble and Co., the Victoria Sugar Company, the Oriental Tea Company, Gordon and Gotch, Wallack Brothers, Lewis and Whitty, and Tuttle and Co., being among them. The exhibits include furniture, billiard-tables, printing machinery, wines, sugar, tea, starch, and grocers' sundries, oils, glue, disinfectant powder, sheep-dip, sundials, rubber stamps, photographs, dental appliances, and a few other articles, but nothing calling specially for comment.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

This Court is a little one. Beside wines, jams, biscuits, and indigestion drops, it contains almost nothing. It has, however, the honour of containing one of the finest exhibits of wool in the building; some from Mr. Crozier's station. The exhibitors are less than a dozen.

## BRITISH COURT.

There are some grand exhibits in this Court which represents English firms as fully as could be expected, if not more so, in an exhibition promoted by private gentlemen. In all, exclusive of those who exhibit machinery, about two hundred firms are represented. In metals—huge masses of worked iron—there were specimens to bring to the forcible recollection of mechanics factories in which they wrought at home, where mightier tasks are accomplished than are yet called for here. The Kirkstall Forge Company's stand of rolled shafting, for which they hold a patent against the world, is a sight to be remembered. The West Cumberland Iron and Steel Company's exhibit of plates that had been tested by shot and shell, could not but impress the most careless, while their other exhibits evoke admiration. The mild steel plates—is the term sarcastic—for boilers shown by the Steel Company of Scotland, and the monster and lesser circular and hand saws from Taylors Brothers works, Sheffield, were things to examine. Nettlefolds' exhibit of screws, nuts, and rivets are gazed at here—in wonder at the patience that could put together such a handsome trophy—as it has been probably in a dozen other exhibitions. Peyton and Peyton's Tube Company's works for water, steam, or gas—big enough to creep into, and too small to take your little finger—make people here wish that the mountains of iron in the colony could be utilised. What then would not be made here? The brass, nickel silver, and iron bedsteads, brass and iron fenders, brass and iron scales and weights challenge admiration, coming from firms of world-wide reputation. Who cannot admire the carpets from the looms of Crossley, Whittall, Henderson, Brinton, and a half-a-dozen other equally well-known firms, the Glasgow and London paper hangings,

Smee's furniture, and Wing's exquisite carvings on ordinary table ware; or the useful, if less ornamental, ranges, lamp fittings, gas, baths, &c., from the Silber Light Company's, from Brotherson's, or from Radclyffe's works. Cottons and silks, jewellery, leather goods, arms and ammunition; cereals, confectionery, meats, cheeses, salt, and other table requisites; wines, spirits, and ales from most of the well-known firms, printing and stationery, clothing, musical instruments of all kinds in handsome glass cases tastefully arranged, give this Court a bright cheerful look. The china ware—though as good has been seen by New Zealanders before—and even in local shops—can still be examined with pleasure, as can all the sundry small things with which the Court is scattered.

## AMERICAN COURT.

The exhibits in this Court, under the charge of Mr. Hogan, though excellent in themselves, do not include much that it was hoped would have been present to compete. They are mostly small articles, displayed to the best advantage. Cane and rattan chairs and perambulators, by Heywood Bros., of Massachusetts; Hartshorn's self-acting spring rollers; the Eagle Metallic Hair Company's brushes; the Providence Tool Company's Household sewing machines; woven cartridge belts, from Washington; canvas duck, Manilla cordage, harvest twine, and sisal cordage, from Whirton and Co.'s Factory, Boston; Dixon's axle-grease, Dixon's graphite pencils, everlasting paint, and crucibles; Eno Sanders' veterinary medicine chests; Vogeler's St. Jacob's oil; magnificent specimens of printing, wood engraving, and photo electrotyping from the "Howard Lockwood Press," New York; Hektograph mechanical lamps; linen ledger and record paper, made by Weston, of Dalton, Massachusetts; Faber's pencils; Fairchild's gold pens and pencils; A. Shipmans' Sons, binders and stationers' sundries; the Whiting Paper Company's paper and envelopes; Wade's printing inks; and some beautiful little globes—dead time and relative time—by Juvet & Co., of New York. There were also hoes, sythes, and garden implements, from the Auburn Manufacturing Company, of New York. In the Machinery quadrangle Mr. Hogan exhibits one of Williams', of Michigan, windmills.

## FRANCE.

This is an ornamental little Court. Mr. Hautrive displays china ware, glass, silver plate, jewellery (real and mock), clocks, pipes, paintings, gloves, iron castings, wines, pictures, chocolate, and opera glasses, to the best advantage. M. Lauruelle also shows some unimportant nick-nacks.

## BELGIUM.

The exhibits in this Court include soft goods from thirteen manufactures, sent by the Chamber of Commerce of Verviers, a patent chair, and some liqueurs from Malines and Brussels. The soft goods particularly attract attention on account of their very excellent quality.

## SWITZERLAND.

The lace curtains, silk embroidery, silk gauze bolting cloths, and fancy goods, displayed by Mr. Engster (who represents nine firms), are objects of admiration.

## AUSTRIA.

China, glass, perfumery, clocks, jewelry, and precious stones, form the major part of the exhibits in this Court. There are also boots and shoes, liqueurs, and tobacco, shown. Fifteen firms, including the Porcelain and Coal Industrial Association, of Bohemia; and the Imperial Tobacco Factory, compete. The display, though good, does not demand particular comment.

## ITALY.

The display in this Court consists largely of pictures, some of them religious subjects, but most of them having a comic caste. A feature was also made of cameos and mosaics. There were one or two fairly carved cameos, but the bulk of them, and of the mosaics, lava work, and jewellery exhibited, are of a very inferior kind. The Leghorn straw work shown is good, and there are some pretty marble and alabaster statuettes and other work. The exhibitors numbered about a dozen.

## JAPAN.

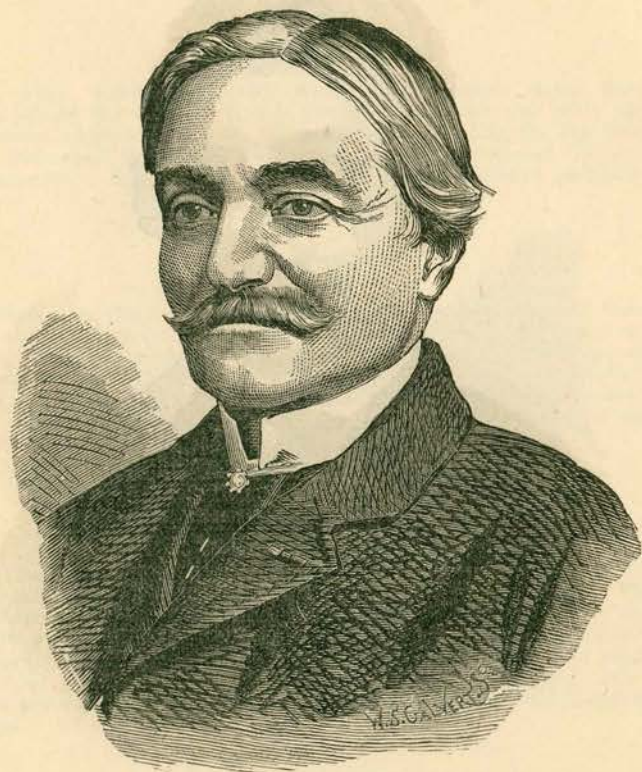
The collection of porcelains and bronzes in this Court is particularly good, making this portion of the building the most interesting of the foreign Courts. The display is large, much of the china is unique and of very high quality, and some of the bronzes were really magnificent. There was also much that was very paltry exhibited in the way of small articles of low price, which is a fault almost inseparable from the "sale" system in vogue in the foreign Courts, and with some English and Victorian exhibitors.

## PICTURE GALLERY.

The collection of oil and water colour paintings, which are exhibited by Mr. Fletcher in this gallery, far outnumbers any other collection ever got together previously in New Zealand. They are valued at £10,000, and insured for £8000, and include works of many of the best known modern masters of English, French, Italian, and German schools.



Mr. W. R. Mitchell, whose portrait we give above, is the official agent for New Zealand at the Exhibition. He is an old colonist, having arrived in Victoria in 1852, was one of the first managers for the old and well-known firm of Cobb and Co. He came to New Zealand as their representative in 1862, and became the proprietor in Canterbury in 1869. He was a partner in the firm of Howland and Co., Carriage Factory, still existing, but in 1876 his health compelled him to retire and visit England. He has always been an energetic help in all charitable undertakings, and as the District Grand Secretary of Freemasons is held in high repute by his brethren.



M. Jules Joubert, one of the promoters of the Exhibition, born at Charente, in France, in 1824, is the son of an officer in the Imperial Navy. He graduated at the College Royal, Bourbon, in Paris, and since then has travelled far and wide, including a visit, in 1840, to New Zealand. He has been largely interested in several Exhibitions, among others the last Paris one, and the Sydney International. In 1878 the President of the French Republic conferred on him the Knighthood of the Legion of Honour for services rendered in relief of his countrymen suffering from destitution at the close of the German war.



Mr. R. E. N. Twopeny who, with Mr. Joubert, promoted the Exhibition; born, in 1857, at Little Carterton, Rutland, is the son of the Rector of the parish. He was educated at the Marlborough College and at the University of Heidelberg. Coming out to Australia in 1876, he was appointed Secretary to the South Australian Commission to the Paris Exhibition, and thus first met Mr. Joubert, in conjunction with whom he planned the Adelaide and Perth Exhibitions. At the close of the latter he came to New Zealand to arrange for an "International" here, by far the largest held under his management. He is an officer of the French Academy.



The architect for the International Exhibition Buildings is a well-known figure in the streets of Christchurch. Mr. Lambert was born in Selkirk, Scotland, where he served his indentures. He afterwards removed to Edinburgh, the Athens of the North, and diligently pursued the study of architecture in that city of beautiful structures, to enable him to practice the art which was to be his profession in the future. Subsequently he found his way to London, where, after a comparatively brief residence, he embarked for New Zealand, arriving in the North Island in 1865. Mr. Lambert, on his arrival in Christchurch in 1874, entered the employment of Mr. F. Strouts, M.R.I.B.A., in which office he remained about three years, during which period he compiled and lithographed a large map of the city, a copy of which is the official map in the City Council office. Early in 1877 he commenced business on his own behalf, and since then several of the principal

buildings in the city have been designed and erected under his supervision. Of these, may be mentioned the Colombo road Wesleyan Church, Messrs. Suckling Bros. warehouse, Mr. B. Simpson's building, the Synagogue, the extensive premises of Messrs. Hobday and Co., and the New Public Hall at present in progress for the Public Hall Company, Tuam street. About three years ago he was appointed architect to the Education Board of North Canterbury. At the Municipal General Election of 1879, when the city was first divided into wards, Mr Lambert was elected by the North-west Ward a member of the City Council, where he acted as Chairman of the Public Works Committee, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, and member of the By-laws Committee; and his professional knowledge and sound sense enabled him to tender good practical service to the ratepayers. Subsequently he was re-elected, and continues a member of the Council. Two years ago, when the Waimakariri Board was formed, after a close contest, he was returned as member for the North-east Ward of the city. He has taken a prominent part in various societies and institutions, having been for some years a member of the Management Committee of the Philosophical Institute, as also of the Canterbury Society of Arts, and was last year President of the British Israel Association. The promoters of the Exhibition retained his services in connection with the buildings which were designed by him. The various contracts have been completed within contract time, and the promoters, we understand, are well satisfied at the manner in which their interests have been forwarded.

Regarding Mr. T. S. Lambert and his work, the following graceful letter was published in the local daily newspapers early in April:—

“‘PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT.’

“SIR,—We always pay our debts; more readily and cheerfully, of course, when they are debts of gratitude. To our architect, contractor, and more particularly to the workmen engaged in the building we are having erected in Hagley Park, we wish to tender our thanks for their zeal and co-operation. It is indeed a fact worthy making known, that the main transept of the Exhibition building—a structure 333ft. long, 94ft. wide, and 26ft. high to wall-plates—has been substantially and exceedingly well put up in a marvellous short space of time, viz., forty-eight working hours! Many of our friends who visited the Exhibition building on Saturday last, will remember the gap between the New Zealand and Foreign Courts. In the time above mentioned, the transept has been put up, and is now being painted, preparatory to hanging the pictures.—We are, &c.,

“JOUBERT & TWOPENY.”

So thoroughly satisfied are the promoters with the design and specifications of the building that Mr. Joubert has commissioned Mr. Lambert to prepare plans on a similar principle for the Calcutta exhibition, which he has made arrangements to hold. In nearly all particulars it will be like the one erected here, the principal difference being the entrance. This will be through a large hall, to which admission will be gained through one wide entrance, flanked on either side by smaller doorways, the dividing pillars and a pointed arch above being richly ornamented after Eastern style. There will be large windows on each side, with the sides and top ornamented in similar style. Over the central entrance will be the Royal arms, with the Prince of Wales' feathers over each smaller door. The roof of the hall will be a circular glass dome with pointed centre, minarette fashion, and four

smaller minarets will be placed at the corners. The art gallery will have a handsome façade, the doorway being flanked by four fluted columns, with Corinthian capitals, supporting cornices surmounted by a curved pediment, richly ornamented with the word "Pax" in bold relief. A bust of Her Majesty with the Imperial diadem, supported by King William and Governor Charnock, will crown the whole. M. Joubert has taken the plans with him to Calcutta to formally submit them to the Viceroy for his approval. A site has been granted on the Maidan Esplanade near the Government House,—these grounds are the Hyde Park of Calcutta, and are of considerable extent.

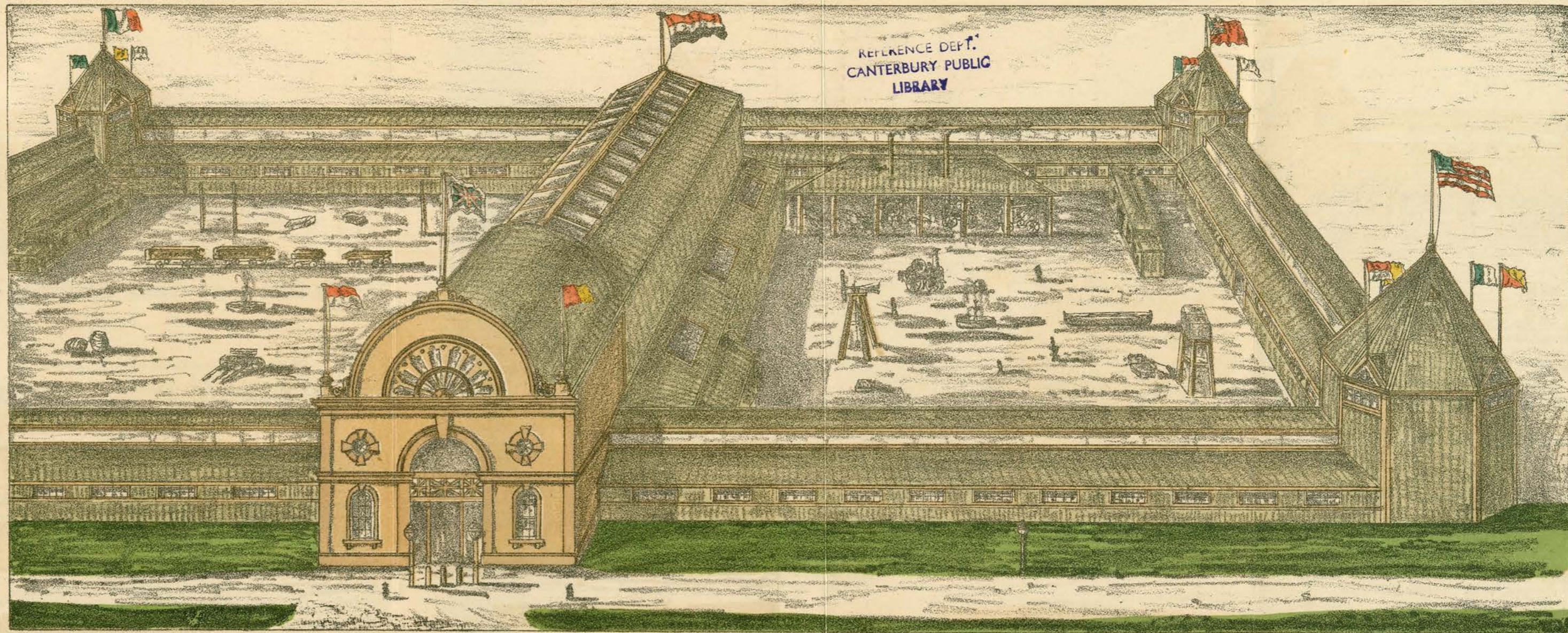
#### RECOGNITIONS BY THE PROMOTERS.

Messrs. Joubert and Twopeny, to mark their appreciation of the arduous and gratuitous services rendered by the several gentlemen who acted on the Committee of Judging and Awards, have presented to each of them interesting souvenirs of the Exhibition, in the shape of silver medals, specially struck for the purpose from the large die used for the bronze medals.

Messrs. Joubert and Twopeny have also acknowledged the services of Messrs. T. S. Lambert (the architect of the building), Savage and Dilworth, W. R. Mitchell, Carmichael, S. P. Andrews, McDonnell, and Sergeant Blackmore, A.C., by presenting each gentleman with a silver medal, and a certificate for gold medal.

#### ANOTHER WORD.

The Exhibition, by the time this volume is in the hands of the public, will be a thing of the past—not a vestige of the building left to mark where our manufacturers competed, and the public thronged. Opened on the 10th April, it was closed on the 15th July, the work of demolition commencing on the 24th July. During the fourteen weeks it was open 226,300 visited it, being an average of 16,164 weekly. Besides being used for the Exhibition proper, the building was lent by the promoters for a three days' flower show; a poultry show, which lasted three days; and a dog show. Concerts innumerable have been held in the concert hall, and the art gallery has been the scene of the Mayor's ball; a ball to the Members of Parliament, an Exhibitors' ball, and—the prettiest sight of all—a children's fancy dress ball. The building, fittings, and approaches cost £10,888; and at the sale after the close the building realised a little over £2600. If the Exhibition has not done all that some anticipated in the way of educating our mechanics, it has given a cheap, healthy, and instructive amusement to thousands who visited it. By its means a juster view of the perfection to which certain manufactures have reached in the colony has been obtained than was held by many previously. It has proved that in those branches of industry into which New Zealanders enter, they can hold their own creditably, and that it is only a matter of time our being able to compete on equal terms with the whole world in those other particular industries which the vast mineral and other resources of the colony would point to as being those most suitable for the employment of labour and capital among us. On the whole, the Exhibition has been—so far as the public of this colony is concerned—a great success, and we trust the Promoters can look back upon it with similar sentiments.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

Hagley Park, Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, 1882.

NEW ZEALAND  
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,  
CHRISTCHURCH, 1882.

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS.

REGULATIONS AS TO JUDGING AND AWARDS.

*The Sub-Committee appointed by the Exhibition Committee of the Industrial Association have, in conjunction with the Promoters of the Exhibition, drawn up the following regulations as to Judging and Awards which are hereby published for general information.*

NOTICE.—The general supervision of Judging and Awards together with the duty of arbitration in any question that may arise between the exhibitors and the Executive shall be in the hands of the following committee, to be known as "The Committee for Judging and Awards" The Mayor of Christchurch, the Chairman of the Domain Board, the Director of the Canterbury Museum, the Presidents of the Industrial Association, Chamber of Commerce, and Agricultural Association, together with one of the Promoters. They shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur amongst their number.

JUDGING AND AWARDS.

1. No exhibit shall be allowed to compete for awards which is not entered in the Official Catalogue, or is not within the Exhibition by Thursday, April 6th; except the exhibitor is able to convince the Committee of Judging and Awards that the omission or detention was unavoidable. Wines, beers, and aerated waters, or any other perishable articles, are excepted from the rule as to date.

2. The Committee shall classify all exhibits in the Official Catalogue for judging. A separate jury will adjudicate upon each class.

3. Each Jury shall consist of three Jurors, one elected by the visiting exhibitors, one by the New Zealand exhibitors, and one by the Committee. No person shall be eligible for appointment as Juror in any class in which he exhibits or is pecuniarily connected with an exhibitor as agent or otherwise.

4. Exhibitors or their representatives are invited to attend in the Exhibition Art Gallery at 9 a.m. on Monday, 17th April, for the purpose of electing Jurors. The Secretary to the Committee will read out in order from the Official Catalogue the name of each exhibitor, on hearing which the latter, or his authorized representative can nominate any qualified person. Where there is a majority of nominations in favour of one person, he shall be considered duly elected. When an equal number of nominations have been given to two or more persons, the Committee shall appoint the one they deem the most qualified. Where no nominations are received the Committee shall themselves make all the appointments.

5. Objections to elections or appointments in any class may be lodged by any exhibitor in that class with the Committee within forty-eight hours of the publication of the list of Jurors. If the Committee consider such objection valid they may cancel the election or appointment, and must themselves appoint a person to fill the vacancy. Objections must be addressed to the Secretary to the Committee in writing, bearing on the envelope the words "Objection to Juror."

6. Notice of the times of meeting of the Juries will be given in the "Official Programme" at least one day in advance. Exhibitors are invited to attend the meetings of the Juries in their class; and if they are not at their cases when the Jurors visit them they must suffer the consequences of any want of explanation.

7. Each Jury will send in to the Committee a signed report commenting on the exhibits they have examined, and dividing the exhibits worthy of recognition into three orders of merit. They shall also recommend to the Committee what exhibits, if any, in the first order of merit, they consider worthy of gold medals, and which eligible for the Industrial Prize.

8. In making their awards the Juries shall not take into consideration the country in which the exhibit is produced.

9. The chief points of merit shall be held to be workmanship, design, inventiveness, quality, price, importance, and general display; but this outline shall not prevent Juries from taking into consideration any other meritorious points they may not notice in an exhibit.

10. The awards shall be classificatory—as indicated by the term "Order of Merit"—rather than strictly competitive.

11. No exhibitor may appeal against any award made to any other exhibitor; but where an exhibitor thinks his own exhibits have been misjudged, he may appeal to the Committee against the Jurors' decision, such appeal to be lodged with the Secretary within forty-eight hours of the publication of the Jurors' award, and to be accompanied by a sum of £2 2s.

12. Where the exhibitor has made out a prima facie case for re-examination of his exhibits the Committee shall order such to be made by an expert, and on his report may, if they see fit, alter the award.

13. Certificates of merit, in accordance with the awards made by the

Juries and confirmed by the Committee will be furnished by the Executive to exhibitors. A silver medal will be given to each holder of a first order of merit certificate, and a bronze medal to each holder of a second-class certificate. No gold medals will be given, but where a certificate of gold medal has been awarded, the exhibitor can obtain the same from the die-sinker on payment of the value.

14. Not more than one medal will be given to any exhibitor, but if several are awarded to any exhibitor, certificates will be given for them all, and the highest medal given to him. The others he can, if he likes, purchase at value.

15. The Committee may, if they think fit, refuse to sanction all or any of the gold medals recommended by the Juries.

16. Duplicate medals and certificates will be obtainable at a small premium on their cost. They will bear the word "Duplicate" across them.

17. The Committee shall, before the opening of the Exhibition, draw up rules for the guidance of Juries, in order to ensure uniformity of value in the awards.

18. The Industrial Prize shall be awarded to the New Zealand exhibitor who shall show by his exhibit and otherwise, that he has done most to forward New Zealand industry. The final decision between the candidates recommended by the Juries shall rest with the Committee.

#### RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF JURORS.

1. The Secretary shall post to jurors notice of the first meeting of each jury at least two and a-half days before these meetings take place. The juries shall themselves arrange the dates of their subsequent meetings, but should give notice to the Secretary of the times of such meetings, in order that they may be posted for the information of exhibitors.

2. Notice of the times of meeting of the juries will be given in the "Official Programme" and on the notice board at least two days in advance. Exhibitors are invited to attend the meetings of the juries in their class; and if they are not at their cases when the jurors visit them they must suffer the consequences of any want of explanation.

3. Each jury will send in to the Committee a signed report commenting on each of the exhibits they have examined, and dividing the exhibits worthy of recognition into three Orders of Merit, with full reasons for their award in each case. They shall also recommend to the Committee what exhibits, if any, in the First Order of Merit they consider worthy of Gold Medals, and what eligible for the Industrial Prize.

4. In making their awards the juries shall not take into consideration the country in which the exhibit is produced.

5. The chief points of merit shall be held to be workmanship, design, inventiveness, quality, price, value, importance, and general display; but this outline shall not prevent juries from taking into consideration any other meritorious points they may notice in an exhibit.

6. The awards shall be classificatory—as indicated by the term "Order of Merit"—rather than strictly competitive.

7. Reports must be legibly written on foolscap paper; a margin of at least one inch to be left clear on the left hand side. Paper obtainable at the Secretary's office, with proper headings, as under:—

8. All reports should be headed with the words—"Jury Report—Section .....[Classes.....]. (Enumerating the headings of the classes).

9. Directly under this main heading should come a cross-heading, "First Order of Merit," Gold Medal (underlined), or whatever the highest award given may be.

10. Under this cross heading the surnames of the exhibitors should be placed in alphabetical order in the margin and underlined, the surname preceding the Christian name or initials (thus—Brown, John, and Son). Closely following the name should be the address, as given in the catalogue, then the description of the exhibit, with the reasons for the award, and any other comments that the jury may think instructive and useful to the public. Jurors are requested to bear in mind that their duties comprise not merely the proper adjudication of awards, but also the furnishing of information with regard to the exhibits, which may help less competent persons to appreciate them. Their reports should prove an instructive running commentary on the series of object lessons which an Exhibition presents.

11. The next cross-heading after "First Order of Merit—Gold Medal," should be "First Order of Merit—Silver Medal;" then "Second Order of Merit;" next, "Third Order of Merit;" and, lastly, "Other Exhibits Examined." The jury need not necessarily make any comments upon the "Other Exhibits Examined," which they do not consider worthy of recognition, but it is within their discretion to do so.

12. All general remarks on the exhibits, as a whole, should be placed at the end of the report, immediately above the signature.

13. Reports should be sent in to the Secretary within thirty-six hours of the completion of the jury work. Materials for writing are provided in a special room, where juries may meet to discuss matters.

14. It is particularly requested that jurors will be punctual in attending their meetings at the appointed times. It is not just to exhibitors that they should be kept waiting indefinitely at their cases on the chance that the juries may come down.

15. Jurors will oblige by informing the Secretary by return of post if they are unable to attend any meeting appointed, in order that time may be given to procure the attendance of a substitute. Jurors not attending a meeting, and not giving notice of their inability to attend within twenty-four hours of the time of meeting, become disqualified to act.

16. One week is the utmost limit of time allowed for the operations of a jury.

17. The post-cards summoning jurors to attend meetings will, on presentation, admit them at the gates on the day of meeting, and one week after. Jurors not bringing their cards will have to pay the usual charge for admission.

18. Where a minority of the jury disagree from the report of the majority, the former are at liberty to attach at the close of the report the reasons of their dissent; and it shall be within the discretion of the Committee of Judging and Awards either to adopt the report of the majority, or to appoint a more harmonious jury to send in a fresh report.

19. A special bay has been set apart for Food Juries to taste exhibits where required.

#### COMMITTEE OF JUDGING AND AWARDS.

HIS WORSHIP J. G. RUDDENKLAU, Esq., Mayor of Christchurch.

LEONARD HARPER, Esq., Chairman of the Canterbury Domain Board.

J. P. JAMESON, Esq., President of the Canterbury Industrial Association.

PROF. DR. J. VON HAAST, F.R.S., Director of the Canterbury Museum.

WILLIAM CHRYSTALL, Esq., President of the Canterbury Chamber of Commerce.

W. HENDERSON, Esq., President of the Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association.

#### EXECUTIVE.

JULES JOUBERT, R. E. N. TWPENY.

OFFICIAL AGENT FOR NEW ZEALAND.

W. R. MITCHELL.

SECRETARY.

R. S. WALPOLE.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF EXHIBITS, AND JURORS.

I. Coal, coke, stones, clays, gravels, ores, and all mineral substances.—Messrs. G. Gray, W. Tombs, S. P. Andrews, and F. Barkas.

II. Machinery, agricultural, and otherwise—Messrs. Geo. Croll, Alex. Webster, W. Boag, W. Rankin, and W. E. Ivey.

III. Iron and steel manufactures; models; tools; nails; apparatus for lighting, heating, and washing; filters; arms and ammunition—Messrs. E. Richardson, C.M.G., H. Aitken, L. Bergh, and Allison D. Smith.

IV. Paints and varnishes, oils, glues, and paste; manure; chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, perfumery, soap, and candles—Dr. R. R. Robinson, Messrs. H. I. Jones, J. V. Ross, J. Anderson, jun., and Professor Bickerton.

V. Pottery and glass—Messrs. W. Brooks, W. Dunsford, J. B. Sheath, and F. Strouts.

VI. Furniture and upholstery; toys, cricket and tennis ware; timber and wood work—Messrs. F. Jenkins, T. G. Moule, J. T. Brown, and F. Jones.

VII. Sewing machine—Messrs. W. Meddings, Allison D. Smith, H. J. Cunnington, L. Pozzi, A. R. Kirk, and P. H. Dale.

VIII. Textile fabrics—Messrs. R. F. Thomas, and W. Strange.

IX. Leather and leather manufactures—Messrs. C. S. Howell, G. Jones, sen., and John Smith.

X. Jewellery and silverware—Messrs. M. Hautrive, H. R. Webb, and A. Urquhart.

XI. Cereals and seeds—Messrs. John Tosswill, J. Murphy, and D. B. McLean.

XII. Condiments and other edibles—Messrs. M. M. Irving, J. Shand, and L. H. Broomhall.

XIII. Potables—Messrs. J. E. Parker, Hon. J. T. Peacock, M.L.C., E. S. Harley, J. Robertson, and W. Hockley.

XIV. Wool; (a) ropes, flax, and tarpaulins—Messrs. G. Bowron, Jabez Rhodes, and J. W. Ellen; (b) Jabez Rhodes, and R. Allan; (c) Geo. Booth, and Robert Forbes.

XV. Stationery, printing, publications, &c.—Messrs. Alfred Simpson, G. H. Whitcombe, and Thos. West.

XVI. Photography and fine arts—Messrs. E. F. Temple, R. Walton, and A. Fletcher.

XVII. Scientific apparatus—Professor Bickerton, Dr. Robinson, and Mr. A. T. Edwards.

XVIII. Musical instruments—Messrs. A. Wells, E. Sorge, and A. R. Simms.

XIX. Carriages—Messrs. W. R. Mitchell, P. Cunningham, and W. D. Carruthers.

XX. Ladies and Juvenile Courts—Messrs. D. Blair and R. Allan, and Mrs. Beath.

XXI. Miscellaneous—The Committee of Judging and Awards.

#### EXPERTS.

BEES.—Dr. Irving, and Mr. W. Chrystall. GAS METER.—Mr. G. P. Daye. WOODWARE.—Messrs. D. Lusk, A. Clephane, and W. B. Scott. WOOL MATS.—Messrs. R. F. Thomas and W. Strange. PUBLICATIONS.—Mr. T. Crook, L. Davis, and John Crerar.

N.B.—All exhibitors who have a star (\*) before their names have been awarded Certificates of Gold Medal. The First Order of Merit carries a Silver and the Second a Bronze Medal.



## SECTION I.

### FIRST ORDER OF MERIT.

ADAMS, L., Sydenham.—Glass Sand. A pure white prepared glass sand, stated to have been found in Canterbury; commended for purity of colour and suitability for glass-making purposes.

ALLEN, E. G., Port Chalmers Quarry Co.—Building Stone. A rough blue conglomerate shown in rough and dressed states. Dimensions of rough stone, 14ft. x 1ft. 7in. x 1ft. 1in.; commended for the dimensions of the exhibit and the general adaptability of the stone for all heavy work where weight and strength are required.

AUSTIN, KIRK & Co., Christchurch.—Clays. 1. A blue fireclay shown raw, prepared, and ground. 2. A good white plastic clay, Kakahu. Commended for their combined capability of producing ordinary pottery ware of a good and varied character.

BERRY, B. A., Christchurch.—Building Stone (No. 1). A bluish grey stone of even colour and texture, found to possess excellent weathering properties; commended for its suitability for every description of architectural work.

\*BROOKS, SHOOBRIDGE AND Co., Essex, England.—Sample of Portland Cement; commended for general good quality and high standard of tests obtained.

CASWELL SOUND MARBLE COMPANY.—Specimens of worked marble, colour white mottled with grey. No. 1—Table cut and polished. No. 2—Cubes cut and polished. No. 3—Block cut and polished. No. 4—Medallion of Queen Victoria. These samples are stated to be all from surface stone, 40 tons being now ready for shipment; commended as a good useful marble for general purposes. The best marble exhibited.

\*COAL CREEK COAL COMPANY, Greymouth.—Samples of coal and coke. Coal: A bright bituminous caking coal, yielding a slight grey ash.

#### Analysis by Dr. Hector.

	1	2
Fixed Carbon ... ..	55.88	56.71
Hydrocarbons ... ..	35.57	34.89
Water ... ..	4.95	4.82
Ash ... ..	3.60	3.58
	100.00	100.00
Evaporative power ... ..	7.25	7.37

Coke: A good hard dense product, although stated to have been made without proper appliances; commended for high quality and adaptability for all general purposes.

E. KERSEY COOPER.—Manganese ore from Oronga mine, Bay of Islands, principally composed of psilomelane, said to contain from 75 to 83 of manganese dioxide. This ore is extracted from five distinct lodes, varying in

thickness from three to seven feet, and occasionally in pockets twenty feet thick. The output is 600 tons per month, and its price £5 5s. per ton. The ore exhibited appears remarkably pure and free from siliceous matter; commended for its value as a manganese ore, for its low price and good quality.

J. D. ENYS, Castle Hill.—Building stone. A white limestone, shown in the rough and dressed states, found to be durable and easily worked; commended for evenness of texture and colour, and for its suitability for fine carving and ornamental work.

FORD AND OGDON, Malvern and Christchurch.—Clays and Ganisters. A collection of sixteen clays and ganisters from the exhibitors' works at South Malvern, representing collectively deposits 212 feet thick.

Specimens of Clays and Ganisters analysed by Prof. Bickerton, F.C.S., Colonial Analyst, &c., suitable for the manufacture of bricks, fire bricks, retorts, blue or terra metallic goods, red and white terra cotta roofing, flooring, and encaustic tiles, &c.

PER CENTAGE COMPOSITION OF CLAYS DRIED AT 100 DEG. C.

No. of Specimens.	Silica.	Alumina.	Iron.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Alkalies, Water, Organic Matter, Carbonic Acid and Loss.	Feet thick.
1	83.25	6.50	2.60	.90	.25	6.50	6
2	65.80	19.03	3.72	trace	.70	10.75	5
3	67.55	19.76	.74	.85	.15	10.95	5
4	66.57	14.39	3.06	.84	1.20	13.94	6
5	84.95	9.15	1.95	.22	.55	3.18	7
6	55.20	9.09	18.41	.24	.70	16.36	40
7	47.50	6.46	30.69	.25	trace	15.10	10
8	84.92	4.49	3.91	trace	trace	6.68	6
9	93.77	.99	1.95	.32	trace	2.97	40
10	58.00	5.86	17.39	.92	trace	17.83	45
11	73.15	14.57	7.43	.20	.25	4.89	10
14	66.35	15.02	4.93	2.90	.34	10.19	8
15	56.30	23.69	4.41	.85	.41	14.02	4
16	62.05	19.79	3.63	1.00	.83	13.17	7
							199

Commended for the variety contained in the exhibit, and general adaptability for all manufacturing purposes.

\*FORD, E., Christchurch.—Collection of Native Semi-Gems and Minerals. This exhibit consists of a collection of native gems and minerals, gathered by the exhibitor while prospecting in the Malvern Hills. The collection includes alluvial gold, agate, amethyst, cornelian, onyx, sardonyx, jasper,

garnets, plasm, heliotrope, sard, pitch opal, arsenical pyrites, and magnetic iron sand. A most interesting collection; commended for the variety and representative character of the exhibit as a whole, and for the energy displayed in the collection of the specimens.

\*HECTOR, JAMES, M.D., C.M.G., F.R.S., Wellington.—Collection of New Zealand Minerals and Fossils; commended as a good general collection of the minerals and fossils of New Zealand, and for its value for educational purposes.

KENNEDY, D., Akaroa.—Sample of Tripolite. The above specimen was taken from a seam 3 x 4 feet thick, found on a plain covered with about 3ft. of black earth and clay. It is of a pure white colour and very light, consisting mainly of fossil diatoms. Locality—Wainui, Akaroa.

ANALYSIS by Professor A. W. Bickerton:—

Moisture	...	...	4.90	per cent.
Loss on Ignition	...	...	5.60	"
Silica	...	...	83.45	"
Alumina	...	...	2.10	"
Iron	...	...	1.73	"
Lime	...	...	0.50	"
Magnesia	...	...	0.81	"
Potash	}	...	1.29	"
Soda				

100.38

Commended as a good sample of tripolite.

\*KENNEDY, M., Greymouth.—Sample of Coal from Brunner Coal Mines. A fine bright sample of coal, highly bituminous, and yielding a superior hard semi-metallic coke and a grey porous ash. The evaporative power stated to be 7.5. The exhibit, which contains about 58 cubic feet, was taken from a seam 16ft. thick. Export has reached in some cases 1500 tons per week. Price at pit's mouth, 9s 6d per ton; commended for evenness of sample, quantity procurable, and lowness of price.

KENNEDY, M., Greymouth. Fireclay. A reddish brown fireclay, shown in natural and ground conditions, burns white, and is very refractory; commended for its capability of producing goods of a refractory nature needed to withstand excessive heat.

LANGDOWN, W., Christchurch.—Limestone. A buff-coloured marble.

ANALYSIS by Mr. J. B. Stansell.

Water	...	...	1.0	per cent.
Silica	...	...	4.0	"
Alumina	...	...	1.7	"
Carbonate of Lime	...	...	93.3	"

100.0

Commended for its suitability for manufacturing quick lime.

PICTON COMMISSIONERS, Picton.—Mineral and Geological Specimens. This collection embraces antimony ore, manganese ore, gold-bearing quartz, plumbago clay, red clay, alum clay, light red clay, cretaceous clay, indurated shale, cement. An interesting collection, but no analyses or detailed information given. Commended for its representative character.

\*RICHARDSON, C., Vauxhall, London.—Sample of Portland Cement.

Commended for the excellent result obtained in all tests to which it was subjected.

SPRINGFIELD COAL COMPANY, Springfield.—Fireclay, a drab-coloured fireclay, burns to a fine cream colour.

Analysis by Professor A. W. Bickerton:—

Adherent moisture	...	...	...	...	1.10 per cent.
Loss on ignition	...	...	...	...	6.05 "
Silica	...	...	...	...	72.05 "
Alumina	...	...	...	...	16.84 "
Iron peroxide	...	...	...	...	2.32 "
Lime	...	...	...	...	.50 "
Magnesia	...	...	...	...	.38 "
Potash	...	...	...	...	1.30 "
Soda	...	...	...	...	.43 "

100.97 "

Price at works—Ground, £3 per ton; unground, 15s. Commended for its good quality and the fine colour of the goods manufactured from it, especially terra-cotta ware.

THORNTON AND WICKES, West Coast.—Building Stone. A fine close-grained blue sandstone shown in rough and dressed conditions, capable of being worked for any building or ornamental purposes. Stated to be procurable in any quantity from sizes suitable for slabs, hearths, landings, &c., up to blocks of any dimensions; commended for its uniformity of texture and colour and general good qualities.

WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL, Wellington.—Concrete, and compressed asphalt. These exhibits were shown in the form of pavement slabs and channelling blocks, and were of good quality and make; commended for suitability for the purposes for which intended.

M'CLATCHIE AND M'INTOSH, Brockley, Whitecliffs.—Coal. A moderately hard, brown coal, non-caking, small amount of volatile matter, medium quantity of red ash. No analysis or particulars furnished; commended for its suitability for domestic purposes.

WEST COAST COMMISSIONERS, Nelson.—Glass-making Sand. A white angular sand, free from silt; commended as well suited for glass making.

\*WEST COAST COMMISSIONERS.—Collection of Ores and Minerals, including minerals collected by Mr. E. Thornton during the survey of the West Coast Railway route:—Native copper from Nelson; plumbago from Johnston's United Co., Nelson; zinc blende from do.; manganese ore from West Coast, Nelson; steatite from Richmond Hill; chrome iron ore, copper from Mineral Belt, Nelson; talc from North Beach, West Coast; auriferous conglomerate from Murray Creek; auriferous sand from sea beach, Greymouth; auriferous quartz from Greymouth; auriferous conglomerate underlying coal measures; various specimens of auriferous quartz from Reefton; tin sand from Reefton; antimony ore from Queen Charlotte Sound; antimony ore from Reefton; do. from Boatman's Creek, Welcome Mine; do. from Golden Treasury Mine, Murray Creek, Reefton; do. from Paparoa Ranges; galena from Johnston's United Co., Nelson; do. from Reefton; do. from Langdon's Extended, Paparoa Ranges; marly concretions, &c. The whole of the specimens in this most interesting collection are of a good character, and afford most valuable evidence of the mineral

wealth of the West Coast and Nelson districts; commended for the representative character of the exhibits, and for the diligence and energy shown in bringing such a valuable collection together. Certificate of Gold Medal.

#### SECOND ORDER OF MERIT.

BERRY, R. A., Christchurch.—Building Stone (No. 2). A hard blue basaltic stone, from the Lansdowne quarries; commended for evenness of texture and colour.

FORD AND OGDON, Christchurch.—Sands. Two samples of sand from the Malvern district exhibited as glass and moulding sands.

Analysis by Professor A. W. Bickerton:—

	Glass Sand.	Moulding Sand.
Silica	95.70	94.55
Alumina	2.31	2.64
Iron peroxide	.69	1.16
Lime	.12	.20
Magnesia	Trace	Trace
Sulphuric acid	.34	.96
Adherent moisture	.05	.15
Loss on ignition	.45	.40
	99.66	100.06

Commended as suitable for the purposes mentioned.

KIRBY, S. H. Timaru.—Building Stone. A blue stone, shown in the rough and dressed states; commended for its evenness of texture and suitability for foundations or for small work, such as quoins and window dressings.

OAMARU STONE CO., Oamaru.—Building Stone (totara stone). A white limestone, shown worked and rough; commended for its suitability for fine work.

PEACHE, E. H., Christchurch.—Building Stone. A fine grained limestone, possessing indications of hardening properties; commended for its evenness of texture and purity of colour.

PICTON COMMISSIONERS, Picton.—Coal. A bituminous caking coal, yielding good proportion of volatile hydrocarbons, a coherent grey coke and white ash. The mine is situated at Kaipupu, within a mile from Picton, on land the property of Messrs. Conolly and Syms, but has not yet been opened for export; commended as a good bituminous coal.

SMETHURST, R., Kaiapoi.—Sand and Grit. A collection of sands and grits, raw and washed; commended for the variety contained in the exhibit and general suitability for building purposes.

WILSON, W., Whitecliffs.—Anthracite coal. A moderately bright, hard anthracite, even in quality, yields no flame, but a moderate amount of reddish buff ash. No analysis or particulars furnished; commended for its uniform character.

WILSON, W., Christchurch.—Building Stone. A light drab limestone easily worked for ornamental or other purposes; commended for uniformity of colour and texture.

## THIRD ORDER OF MERIT.

COAL PIT HEATH MINING CO., Greymouth.—Coke. A good hard compact grey coke; commended for its general good quality.

MCDONALD, J., Dunedin.—Four samples of Limestone. No. 1, a slightly yellowish calc spar; No. 2, a crystalline limestone, from Winton Quarries; No. 3, limestone from Tokomairiro; No. 4, a massive blue limestone, no locality given; commended for the variety of the limestones exhibited.

NEWBY, R. N., Christchurch.—Coal, from Hart's pits, Whitecliffs. A non-caking altered brown coal, fair proportion of volatile matter, ash medium amount, reddish brown.

## Analysis by Dr. Hector:—

Fixed carbon	...	...	...	...	...	73.94
Hydrocarbon	...	...	...	...	...	16.60
Water	...	...	...	...	...	3.60
Ash	...	...	...	...	...	5.86
						100.00

Evaporative power ... .. 9.6

The specimens exhibited were rather uneven in character, some being remarkably good while others were inferior, having veins of carbonate of lime interspersed through them. The width of the seam worked is 5 feet, and the yield up to 100 tons per day. Price at pit's mouth, 16s to £1 per ton; commended as a fair quality coal.

PETER, HON. W. S., Christchurch.—Three samples of Building Stone from the Anama Quarry, Ashburton; commended for variety, durability, and supply.

PICTON COMMISSIONERS, Picton.—Coal. A bituminous coal, caking slightly, yields good proportion of volatile matter, and rather a large proportion of reddish ash; iron pyrites present. This sample was from the property of Mr. A. G. Fell; commended as a fair bituminous coal.

SPRINGFIELD COAL COMPANY, Christchurch.—Coal from the Springfield Mines. A brown coal containing small amount of pyrites.

## Analysis by Dr. Hector:—

Fixed carbon	...	...	...	...	...	47.9
Hydrocarbon	...	...	...	...	...	41.8
Water	...	...	...	...	...	6.3
Ash	...	...	...	...	...	4.0
						100.0

Evaporative power ... .. 6.1

Size of seam 4ft. 6in., output 300-400 tons per week; price at pit's mouth, 10s. per ton; commended as a good serviceable coal.

WILSON, W., Whitecliffs.—Coal. A fairly bright altered coal, rather fragile, quantity of ash large, colour grey, the coal puffs up and cakes slightly.

## Analysis by Dr. Hector:—

Fixed carbon	...	...	...	...	...	66.89
Hydrocarbon	...	...	...	...	...	20.39
Water	...	...	...	...	...	1.22
Ash	...	...	...	...	...	11.60
						100.00

Evaporative power ... .. 8.69

Depth of seam, 6ft. Commended for its evaporative power.

## OTHER EXHIBITS EXAMINED.

AUSTIN, KIRK & Co., Christchurch.—Sample of Non-caking Hydrous Brown Coal.

BERRY, R. A., Christchurch.—Building Stone (No. 3).

BURNETT, W., Collingwood, Nelson.—Sample of White Marble.

COOMBE HAY COAL CO., Dunedin.—Sample of Non-caking Brown Coal.

FORD AND OGDON, Christchurch.—Samples of Marble.

FORD, E., Christchurch.—Samples of Iron Stone and Manganese Ore.

FORD AND OGDON, Christchurch.—Three Samples of Coal.—No. 1, apparently an altered coal, non-caking; No. 2, stated to be the same as exhibited by R. N. Newby; No. 3, a brown coal from Wairiri Valley; all the above were small samples obtained in prospecting.

GERARD, W., Snowden.—Sample of Non-caking Brown Coal from Rakaia Gorge.

GORDON, W., Taranaki.—Samples of Rough and worked Greenstone.

MAKEIG, G. A., Christchurch.—Specimens of worked Marble.

M'CAFFREY, R., Christchurch.—Stones of various kinds.

NEWBY, R. N., Christchurch.—Two samples of Clay; four samples of sand.

NIGHTCAP COAL CO., Invercargill.—Sample of Non-caking Brown Coal from top seam.

PICTON COMMISSIONERS, Picton.—Limestone and Building Stone.

POTTS, J. H., Governor's Bay.—Two samples of Building Stone.

REEFTON EXHIBITION COMMISSIONERS, Reefton.—Three Samples of Brown Coal from outcrop in the Reefton district.

RUTHERFORD, JUN., G., Kowai Pass.—Sample of Coal, apparently an altered coal; no analysis or information furnished.

SMETHURST, R., Kaiapoi.—Mineral Ore, mainly greensand.

SYMONS, CAPT., Onehunga.—Manukau Freestone.

TRIPP, C. J., Mount Somers.—Sample of Lignite.

WAIMATE COUNTY COUNCIL, Waimate.—Sample of Brown Coal.

WAIMATE COUNTY COUNCIL.—Building Stones from neighbourhood of Waimate.

WEST COAST COMMISSIONERS, Nelson.—Pottery Clay.  
 WILSON, W., Whitecliffs.—Pottery Clay.  
 WILSON, W., Whitecliffs.—Sample of Brown Coal.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

In presenting the results of their awards, the jurors of Section I. are glad to be able to state that the items of the several classes with which they have had to deal are, on the whole well represented as regards New Zealand. With the exception of two samples of cement, the whole of the exhibits are from this Colony, and may be said to be fairly representative of the mineral wealth so far as it has yet been developed.

In the case of coal the exhibits, numbering twenty-two samples, embrace all varieties of this article from lignite to anthracite. The brown coals, however, are most largely represented, while the bituminous coals have only three or four exhibits. The high quality of the latter, especially those from the Brunner and Coal Creek mines on the West Coast, and the quantity procurable both of these and the ordinary brown coals, shows that New Zealand is quite competent to furnish her own coal supply, whether for domestic or manufacturing purposes; and it is to be hoped that increased means of transit, the want of which is the only obstacle preventing the more general use of the native coals, will soon be provided, in order that the valuable deposits may be more fully utilised.

CLAYS.—The most important number of Class 2 are well represented, and the various classes of goods manufactured therefrom prove that they are quite capable of fulfilling all the conditions required to produce goods of high quality.

With regard to Class 3 (minerals and ores), the exhibits of the West Coast Commissioners show well the extent of our resources in this direction, which only need developing in order to give rise to most important industries.

In conclusion, the jurors would call the attention of exhibitors to the importance of furnishing all information possible with regard to their exhibits. In many cases no particulars or analysis whatever are given, and it is almost impossible with exhibits of the character of those embraced in this section to form an opinion without such information. There are exceptions, however, where the judges have been afforded every information, and it has considerably lightened their labours; but in cases where information is wanting, if exhibits do not procure their full merit, the fault is the exhibitors', and should rest on their shoulders alone.



## SECTION II.

### FIRST ORDER OF MERIT.

- \*ANDERSON, JOHN, Christchurch.—Steam boilers.
- \*ANDREWS AND BEAVEN, Christchurch.—“Australasian” chaffcutter.  
ANDREWS AND BEAVEN, Christchurch.—Horse-power.
- \*AVERY, W. AND T., Birmingham.—Weighing Machines.  
BAILEY AND KERR, London.—“Bailey” Model Printing Press.
- BLACKADDER, R., Dunedin.—Extensive and varied collection of Iron and Wood-working Machinery and Steam Engines.
- BLAIR AND FISKE MANUFACTURING Co., Springfield, Massachusetts.—Lawn Mower, light, good, useful, and cheap.
- BOOTH, GEORGE, AND SONS, Christchurch.—Churns and Dairy Utensils.
- BOOTH, GEORGE, AND SONS, Christchurch.—Extensive collection of Farm Implements, Utensils, and requirements generally.
- BROWN AND MAY, Devizes.—Four horse-power Portable Steam Engine.
- CORBETT, THOMAS, Shrewsbury.—Winnower.
- \*CROSLEY AND Co., Manchester.—“Otto” silent Gas Engine.
- CUTTEN AND Co., Dunedin.—Double cylinder inverted high-pressure Engine.
- \*DUNCAN, P. AND D., Christchurch.—Broadcast Sowing Machine.
- DUNCAN, P. AND D., Christchurch.—Single, double, and treble furrow Ploughs.
- FERRIER AND Co., Melbourne.—Wool Press.
- FLOOD AND Co., Melbourne.—Water Lift.
- \*FOWLER, J., AND Co., Leeds.—Traction Engine.
- FURST AND BRADLEY, MANUFACTURING Co., Chicago.—Gang and Sulky Ploughs.
- \*HAYWARD, TYLER, AND Co., London.—The “Rider” Hot-Air Engine.
- HAXTON AND BEATTIE, Gore.—Flexible Harrows.
- MAAST, FOOS, AND Co., Springfield, Massachusetts.—Buckeye Force Pump.
- \*MARSHALL, SONS, AND Co., Gainsborough.—Eight Horse-power Portable Engine.
- MARSHALL, SONS, AND Co., Gainsborough.—Three Horse-power Vertical Engine.
- MCCOMAS, A., Melbourne.—Water Lift, simple, strong, and useful.
- M'CORMICK MANUFACTURING Co. (Limited), Chicago.—Mowing Machine.

\*M'CORMICK MANUFACTURING Co. (Limited), Chicago.—Twine Self-binding Harvester.

NICHOLSON AND Co., Melbourne.—Sheppard Winnowers, good machines, and very perfect in details.

PROCTOR AND WILLIAMS, Steaventree, Herts.—Malleable Iron Pulleys.

\*REID AND GRAY, Dunedin.—Subsoil Plough, Zigzag Harrows, Grain and Seed Drill, and Malleable Castings.

REID AND GRAY, Dunedin.—Double and Treble Furrow Ploughs.

\*F. M. REYNOLDS AND Co., London.—Wood-working Machinery.

RICHMOND AND CHANDLER, Salford.—Chaffcutter.

\*ROBEY AND Co., Lincoln, England.—Combined Threshing and Dressing Machine.

SACHSISCHE STICKMASCHINEN FABRIK, Dresden.—Bandsawing Machinery.

\*SCOTT BROS., Christchurch.—Twelve Horse-power Horizontal High-pressure Condensing Engine.

TYLER, R. W., Sheffield.—Circular Saw Shield.

WARRIOR MOWER Co., New York.—Randall's Revolving Disc Harrow.

WOOD, WALTER A., MANUFACTURING Co., Chicago.—Self-delivery Reaper.

\*WOOD, WALTER A., MANUFACTURING Co., Chicago.—Twine Self-binding Harvester.

#### SECOND ORDER OF MERIT.

BOOTH, G., AND SONS, Christchurch.—Kömerer's Broadcast Sowing Machine.

HORNSBY, R., AND SON, Grantham.—Eight Horse-power Portable Engine.

HOWARD, J. AND F., Bedford.—Twine Self-binding Harvester.

HOWARD, J. AND F., Bedford.—Zigzag Harrows.

JOHNSTON HARVESTER Co.—Twine Self-binding Harvester.

KELL, MEATS, AND Co.—Anglo-American Grain Drill.

KINCAID AND M'QUEEN, Dunedin.—Wood-working Implements.

LITTLE, J., Woodend.—Expanding Horse Hoe.

REID AND GRAY, Dunedin.—Single-furrow Plough.

REID AND GRAY, Dunedin.—Chaffcutters.

SCOTT BROS., Christchurch.—"Excelsior" Windmill.

WILKIN, R., AND Co., Christchurch.—"Speedy" Wool Press.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

KINCAID AND M'QUEEN.—Very useful Tools for Wood-working; specially suited for heavy work.

ANDERSON, JOHN.—Exhibit of Steam Boilers. Show strength, good design, and workmanship.

HAYWARD, TYLER AND Co., London.—Ryder's Hot-Air Engine; is well adapted for pumping or driving machinery. There being no internal valves or delicate parts, no skilled labour is required to work it, or very little attention of any sort.

BLACKADDER, R., Dunedin.—Shows a very varied collection of Iron-working and Wood-working Tools, from the massive punching and shearing machine to the delicate fret saw; also some good Steam Engines.

SCOTT BROS.—High-pressure condensing horizontal Steam Engine, 11-inch cylinder, 20-inch stroke. The framing is of the "Corliss" type; the condenser is compact and well designed, the air-pump being situated at the bottom, and all the valves above; the injection water is introduced at the opposite end to the steam, and distributed over the whole length of the condenser; on the back of slide valve there is an expansion valve, by a hand wheel on end of its spindle the cut off may be adjusted to any degree of expansion while the engine is in motion. The engine is regulated by a high-speed governor, which is loaded with a short lever and weight; by shifting the weight the speed may be varied at pleasure. The piston rod, valve spindles, and crank pin are of steel. The whole is well designed, well proportioned, and shows good workmanship.

FLOOD AND Co.—Water-lift is simple, and will raise a large quantity of water in proportion to the power required to drive it.

BROWN AND MAY.—A 4-horse power Portable Engine, a large boiler, long connecting rods, large bearings, and a very simple and efficient plan of cleaning the tubes while the engine is at work.

FOWLER, JOHN, AND Co.—Traction Engine, well made, strong, and everything well under the control of the driver. (No competition.)

MARSHALL, SONS AND Co.—8-horse power Portable Engine; the special feature is the fore carriage, which consists of a plate of iron, the shape and size required, and dished so as to give it rigidity. Other makers examined, Robey and Co., Ruston and Proctor, and R. Hornsby and Sons, all of which are good engines.

CUTTEN AND Co., Dunedin.—A small pair of inverted Cylinder Engines, show good design and workmanship.

CROSSLEY, BROS.—The "Otto" Gas Engine. This is a beautiful piece of machinery, both in design and finish, the shafts, rolls, and fly wheel, being bright and accurately true, the guides and bearings having large surfaces, good provision for the proper lubrication of each part, particularly the cylinder and slide valve. The high speed governor is very sensitive, and has the supply of gas completely under control. The great advantages in a gas engine are—it can be started to work at any moment, and by simply turning off the gas is stopped, and may be left with safety at once.

In some classes of Agricultural Implements the exhibits are numerous and fully up to the standard, both in inventiveness and workmanship now arrived at in this department of machinery. In others, however, they fall short, some eminent makers being conspicuously absent as exhibitors.

The novelties are few in number, the most noticeable being Nash's "Acme" harrow, and Cockerell's "Disc" cultivator. Without a field trial the value of these implements cannot be judged.

In ploughs the New Zealand makers are, in our judgment, well ahead of all competitors. Making full allowance for the imported ploughs being ordinary implements, whilst those of local makers were specially made for exhibition, we have no hesitation in placing the latter, for suitability to the wants of the country, for inventiveness and workmanship, before the former, represented by several leading English manufacturers.

In grain drills the competition is keen. Messrs. Reid and Gray, from their knowledge of the wants of the country, have improved on the American drills, and produced a most useful implement, well adapted to New Zealand requirements.

MESSRS. KELL, MEATS AND Co.'s Anglo-American Drill is the result of the combination of what the inventors consider the best points of the English and American drills. With a little New Zealand experience the makers would have still further improved for use in this country this drill, which has many good points.

There is but little to choose between these and the other grain drills exhibited. All of them are really good and useful implements, the difference being in minor points, not greatly affecting their efficiency.

Of broad-cast Sowing Machines, but three are shown. We think that of the Messrs. Duncan the most suitable for the wants of this country.

Harvesters are well represented in the twine self-binding class, nearly all the most prominent makers exhibiting.

The efficiency of the best of these implements has been well exemplified to us during the late harvest, and we have no hesitation in making our awards. Improvements are being made year by year by which the gear is becoming more and more simple; weak points are found out, and the machines are now stronger, more effective, and more easily understood than was the case but a short time since.

The "Appleby" knotter is—with modifications—used in the majority of cases, the "Wood," however, uses the more simple "Halines" knotter, whilst the makers of the "Osborne" use their own patent. Although these machines, no doubt, will be still further improved as experience is gained, the end aimed at by the inventors is most successfully attained, leaving little to be desired in the quality of the work done, whilst for inventiveness and workmanship too great credit cannot be given to the makers.

The aim for the future should be in the direction of simplification and reduction in the number of parts, and the selection of the best material for those most effected by wear and tear, or subjected to strain. Field competition between the best self-binders promises to be soon one of smart driving, the real point of difference becoming one of durability and simplicity.

Messrs. Howard fix a pair of wheels and shafts to their machine, which allow of its being drawn endways through an ordinary gate. It would save much time and risk if all self-binders could be drawn directly through farm gates of the usual width.

In the self-delivery Reaper Class there is little competition. The Walter A. Wood implement is, however, as nearly perfection as can be desired.

The Mowers, too, are few in number, but the M'Cormick, the Wood, and Hornsby's Paragon are all simple in construction, useful, and make good work. Although giving the place to the M'Cormick, we hardly cared to give a second place to the others. There is little to choose between them.

The exhibits of Combined Threshing and Dressing Machines are four in number. It is noticeable that in this class, and in that for Steam Engines, the exhibits are all English made, whereas the Reapers and Grain Drills are American, with but few exceptions, the local makers furnishing all, or nearly all, the good ploughs.

All the machines are by well-known makers, and all yield good results, the difference being in arrangement of parts, in strength of construction, in liability to suffer from wear and tear, and so on. Much ingenuity has been displayed in combining the various parts into a whole, which should yield as large a quantity as possible, of well-dressed grain per hour, at the least cost of power, and for wear and tear.

In none of the exhibits is there any novelty worthy of special mention.

The exhibits of Chaffcutters are numerous and good.

MESSRS. ANDREWS AND BEAVEN's collection deserves great commendation. The "Australasian" implement (recommended for gold medal), is a most complete arrangement for cutting, elevating, and bagging.

The minor implements used in agriculture are in some directions well represented, in others this cannot be said.

Harrows, Rollers, and Scarifiers present no features worthy of notice, with exception of the Randall disc harrow—a most useful implement lately introduced—which is shown by Messrs. Reid and Gray, and by Messrs. Booth and Sons, and the flexible harrows of Messrs Haxton and Beattie.

The same may be said of Horse-Rakes and Horse-Hoes; there is but little competition, and many well-known implements are absent.

MESSRS. GEORGE BOOTH AND SONS make a very fine exhibit of imported implements, of granary and dairy utensils, and other articles required by the farmer.

We have not thought the bulk of these articles worthy of special mention in detail, but we think the firm deserving of the award of a silver medal for the exhibit as a whole.

The exhibits of castings by Messrs. Reid and Gray is highly creditable. The use of malleable castings in their ploughs and other implements is an advance of considerable importance to farmers.

REID AND GRAY, Dunedin.—Eligible for Industrial prize.



## SECTION III.

## FIRST ORDER OF MERIT.

\*FLAVEL, SYDNEY, AND Co., Leamington.—Ranges. For workmanship, design, inventiveness, quality, value, and general display:—"The jury consider these ranges are on the whole the finest shown in the Exhibition, and that the workmanship also is of the best quality."

RADCLIFFE AND Co., Leamington.—Ranges; for quality, price, and value.

\*BROWN AND GREEN, Luton.—Portable Cooking Stoves; for workmanship, inventiveness, price, value, and general excellence.

\*WRIGHT, J., AND Co., Birmingham.—The best collection of Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves exhibited.

\*WATTERS, T. J., Christchurch.—For design, inventiveness, workmanship, price, value, and general display.

CROMPTON, J., Christchurch.—Ranges; for design, price, value, and variety of exhibit.

SCOTT BROS., Christchurch.—Ranges.

BARNINGHAM AND Co., Dunedin.—Ranges and Stoves taken together.

\*PEYTON AND PEYTON, Birmingham.—Bedsteads; for design, inventiveness, quality, workmanship, and general display.

\*B. PARKES AND SONS, Woodselton Works, near Dudley.—Fenders and Fire-irons, Dog Grates, Ash Pans, Hall and Umbrella Stands.

\*KIRKSTALL FORGE Co., Leeds.—Rolled Shafting, Spindles, Couplings, Cast Arms, Mail Axles; for general display, excellence, and variety of exhibits.

\*RUSSELL, JOHN, AND Co., Walsall.—Welded Iron, Hydraulic Press Tubes, Steam Fittings, Tubes, &c.

AUBURN MANUFACTURING Co., Auburn, N.Y.—Agricultural Tools; for workmanship and general utility.

\*BURGON AND BALL, Sheffield.—Sheep Shears; for price and quality.

\*PRIESTMAN BROS., Hull.—Models of Dredging and Lifting Apparatus, and of Machinery for lifting and discharging goods; for excellence of design and workmanship, ingenuity of invention.

\*CHEAVIN, GEO., Boston.—Filters.

SLACK AND BROWNLOW, Manchester.—Filters.

\*CUNNINGTON AND KENT, Christchurch.—Models of Machinery and Electric Apparatus.

\*UNION STEAMSHIP Co., Dunedin.—Models of Steamships.

\*GREENER, W. W., London.—Guns; for high finish, inventiveness, and general excellence.

\*ADAMS (Patent Small Arms Manufacturing Co., London).—Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Swords, and Hunting Knives; for variety of display and general excellence.

\*KYNOCHE AND Co., Whitton.—Cartridge cases; for general display.

WARREN HILL, Boston.—Railway and Ticket Punches; for design, finish, and special utility.

CLEVELAND GAUGE Co., Cleveland.—Portable Forges; for simplicity of construction.

\*JOHNSON, S. H., AND Co., Stratford.—Hydraulic Filters.

\*STEEL COMPANY OF SCOTLAND (Limited), Glasgow.—Steel Plates, Angles, &c., for boilers.

\*WEST CUMBERLAND IRON AND STEEL Co. (Limited), Workington.—Materials used in the manufacture of Bessemer steel.

\*PHOSPHOR BRONZE Co., Southwark.—Specimens of Phosphor Bronze; the exhibit is too small to do justice to the merits of the article.

\*TAYLOR BROS., Sheffield.—Saws.

\*SHROPSHIRE IRON Co., Hadley.—Iron and Steel; for workmanship, quality, and general display.

\*WHITE CROSS WIRE AND IRON Co., Warrington.—Wire, Wire Rope, &c.

\*NETTLEFOLDS' (Limited), Birmingham.—Screws and Nails, of high quality and excellently displayed.

\*CASTLE IRON Co., Wellington.—Bar Iron, Wire Rods, and Fencing Wire, of excellent quality.

\*IMPERIAL WIRE Co., Smethwick.—Annealed Fencing Wire.

\*BROWN, J. B., AND Co., London.—Galvanised Wire Netting.

\*SCOTT BROS., Christchurch.—Ornamental Castings; for design, price, and general excellence of display.

BUCHANAN, R., Christchurch.—Iron Castings.

GLOBE NAIL Co., Boston.—Machine-made Horse-shoe Nails.

REID AND GRAY, Dunedin.—Forgings and Castings.

\*ANDERSON AND MORRISON, Dunedin.—Copper Work of excellent workmanship.

ANDERSON AND MORRISON, Dunedin.—Brass Work; for workmanship and general display.

DANKS, J. AND T., Melbourne.—Nickel-plated Brass Work.

SHLAADT, T., Dunedin.—Sole-cutting Knives, excellently finished.

\*PIPER, J., Christchurch.—Plain and Japanned Tinware; for workmanship, inventiveness, price, quality, and general display; we wish to recommend this exhibit for the Industrial Prize, as one of very great importance to the success of several local industries.

OLIVER BROS., AND PHILLIPS, Pittsburgh.—Barb Fencing Wire; for quality and construction.

\*RAILWAY BARB FENCING Co., Cleveland.—Steel Barb Fencing Wire; for price and quality.

\*WARD AND PAYNE, Sheffield.—Tools and Shears, of excellent workmanship.

\*PARKES, F. & Co., Birmingham.—Agricultural Tools and Implements; quality and general display.

\*MACKLEY & Co., Dunedin.—Sporting and Blasting Powder, price and quality; it being a new industry, and the price being the same as imported sporting powder of similar quality.

\*BURNBY & Co., London.—Iron tanks.

BARNS, W., & Sons, London.—Perforated zinc.

\*KITE, C., & Co., London.—Ventilators and Smoke-curing Apparatus.

\*ANGLO-AMERICAN MATTRESS COMPANY, Cheltenham.—Wire Mattresses.

\*HATTON, Sons, & Co., Kidderminster.—Tin Plates, Tinned Sheets, Charcoal Irons, best Soft Sheet Steel; for finish and excellence of quality.

NORRIS, A., & Son, Stourbridge.—Agricultural and other Tools; for workmanship, quality, and general display.

ANDERSON & MORRISON, Dunedin.—Exhibit of Bells.

\*ALLISON D. SMITH, Locomotive Superintendent of Southern Island, New Zealand Railways, Addington and Hillside. This exhibit by the New Zealand Government shows the state of perfection the Railway Workshops both at Hillside and Addington have been brought to. There are four distinct exhibits of Rolling Stock, Welded Steel Railway Crossings, Forgings from Scrap-iron, and Brass Castings. Had these exhibits been sent in by any private firm, the jurors would have awarded First Order of Merit with Gold Medals in each class, and it remains for the promoters to take what course may be considered advisable as to the granting of awards. In any case the jury consider that the awards of merit should be sent to both the Addington and Hillside workshops. N.B.—Mr. A. D. Smith, being interested in the above exhibits, refrained from taking any part in examining them, and was absent when their merits were discussed, at his own request.

#### SECOND ORDER OF MERIT.

ALBION OIL Co., Dunedin.—Cooking and heating apparatus.

ATEINSON, T., Christchurch.—Ranges.

WELLS, BROS., Birmingham.—Fenders, &c.

SILBER LIGHT Co., London.—Lamps.

DENNIS AND DENNIS, London.—Wirework.

HILL, JOHN, Christchurch.—Horseshoe nails; for quality and shape.

VOYCE, T, Christchurch.—Ornamental Gates.

HARDLEY, S., Ashburton.—Sunlight and Guttering.

CROMPTON, J., Christchurch.—Wheelbarrow, Guttering, Spouting Ridging, &c.

WELLS AND SONS, Birmingham.—Hoes, Picks, &c.

HARPER, J., AND Co., Willenhall, Staffordshire.—Builders' and Cabinet-makers' Ironmongery, general display.

ADAMS, J., Christchurch.—Filters.

ADAMS, A. S., Dunedin.—Model of Gothic Church.

BAILEY AND KERR.—Safety Kerosene Lanterns; for workmanship, price, and inventiveness.

#### THIRD ORDER OF MERIT.

WRIGHT, JOHN, Birmingham.—Fenders and Fire-Irons.

LAMB, A., Christchurch.—Model of Cottage, built out of cigarettes.

#### OTHER EXHIBITS EXAMINED.

WHALLEY, SMITH AND PAGET.—Washing Machines and Mangles.

SAFETY NUT COMPANY.—Safety Nuts.

ANDERSON, JOHN, Christchurch.—Gates and Castings.

YOUNG, P.—Mining Screens.

ROLAND AND SONS.—Shovels.

TWENTYMAN AND Co.—Filters.

TWENTYMAN AND Co.—Lead-headed Nails.

TEMPERLEY, J.—Filters.

WAYMOUTH.—Model of Yacht.

The above have been examined by the jurors, but they do not consider it necessary to make any awards.

LARUELLE.—Guns and Pistols are only mentioned to draw attention to their inferiority.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

In forwarding the above report, we think it right to express our opinion that the class of exhibits we have had to examine are, on the whole, exceedingly creditable, and that while the local manufacturers have in some cases sent exhibits quite equal to, and in many cases even superior to those from abroad, still there is no doubt much useful information may be gained by the local manufacturers by closely examining the recent improvements introduced in many of the exhibits from abroad.

We also wish to express our regret that the manufactures of several of the local firms are either not exhibited at all, or if so to such a small extent as to preclude our favourably noticing their exhibits.

## SECTION IV.

## FIRST ORDER OF MERIT.

BOND (daughter of the late John), Crystal Palace, England.—Marking Ink. The well-known excellence of this article—the best of its class—deserves more than a passing remark.

\*GOSNELL AND Co., London.—For great superiority in Lavender Water, Brown Windsor Soap, and Cherry Tooth Paste.

\*GREENBANK ALKALI PATENT SOAP COMPANY.—For excellence of Soap for wool-scouring purposes; this being of great value in the Colony, enabling squatters, &c., to utilise their own tallow for wool scouring.

\*HAZLEHURST & SONS, Camden Soap and Alkali Works, Runcorn.—For general excellence, purity, freedom of adulteration, and cleansing properties.

\*FRED. LEWIS & Co., Dublin.—For purity of Trotter Oil exhibited.

\*RUNCORN SOAP AND ALKALI Co. (Limited), Liverpool.—For excellent exhibit of Crystals of Soda, Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Sulphate of Soda, and other Salts.

\*STEPHENS, HENRY CHARLES, Aldersgate street, London.—For general excellence of their Inks and Wood Stains.

\*HACON, WALTER, Sunnyside.—For an exhibit of Calf Lymph.

\*LITTLE, MORRIS, & SONS, Doncaster.—For their preparation of Little's Soluble Phenyle and Sheep Dip, which we consider to be the best, though other preparations follow very closely.

HESSE, L., Argyle street, St. Kilda.—Carbolic Compound. A very superior preparation.

JEYES, Bishopsgate street, London.—Jeyes' Perfect Purifier and Sheep Dip are both excellent preparations, and there is not very much to choose between the above three exhibits.

LONGMORE, FRANCES, Melbourne.—This firm deserves every recommendation and praise for colonial-made Drugs and Pharmaceutical Preparations of great purity and reliability.

LONGMORE, FRANCES, Melbourne.—The Soaps and Perfumery exhibited by this firm are of high class excellence.

\*ROCKE, TOMPSITT, & Co., Melbourne.—For their general display of Drugs and Chemicals, including Fluid Magnesia, of high class quality, Insectibane, Florida Water, and other preparations.

\*CORBYN, STACEY, & Co., London.—For the very superior excellence of manufacture of rare Chemical and Pharmaceutical Preparations, and on account of the genuine quality of the various preparations, of which there are several rare and recent forms shown.

\*DAY, SON, & HEWITT, 22 Dorset street, London.—For the handiness, convenience, and reliability of their Stock Chests, in cases of emergency in diseases among stock.

\*MALTINE Co., London.—For the general excellence of their Maltine and combinations.

\*FERRIS & Co., Bristol.—For the great and varied display of Drugs, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Coated Pills, and Thymol Soap which is an elegant and efficacious disinfectant.

\*RICHARDSON, JOHN, & Co., Leicester.—For the well manufactured, properly coated, and tasteless exhibits of their Pills, as well as the extremely handy form in which they supply emergency cases, containing all the handy remedies generally necessary.

\*SALMOND, DAVID, Bradford.—For the general excellence of their Gallipoli Oil, Soft Soap, &c.

\*PRICE, NAPOLEON, & Co., Old Bond street, London.—For their really superior concentrated Perfumes and Toilet Requisites.

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING Co., Milan.—A very good and pure specimen of Quinine.

\*CALVEET, —, Manchester.—The manufactures of this house deserve special notice, not only on account of their well-made Carbolic Acid, in its various strengths, but more especially on account of their Sulpho-Carbolates, the manufacture of which is almost a specialty to this firm.

KING, JOHN, Christchurch.—For general excellence in Moulded Tallow Candles.

BONNINGTON & Co., Christchurch.—An extremely creditable show of Pharmaceutical Preparations, and colonial-made Scents and Toilet Requisites; the handkerchief sachetts being very well made and unique.

\*KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER, & Co., Christchurch.—A very fine exhibit of Perfumery and Pharmaceutical Preparations, and on account of the colonial manufacture by this firm of several Mineral Acids (especially Sulphuric Acid), and Salts of the heavy metals.

SANDERS, ENNO, St. Louis, Missouri.—For a carefully-arranged Veterinary Medicine Chest, which cannot be too highly commended.

WALKER, F., Preston.—Glue. A very good show of glue of excellent quality.

\*JOHNSON, W. & W. R., London.—A most interesting and valuable exhibit, showing the process of manufacture of White-lead, and what perfection in colour and complete combination can be arrived at.

\*DAVENPORT, S., Beaumont.—Virgin Olive Oil, the perfect purity of which recommends it for medical purposes.

\*M'LEOD BROS., Dunedin.—For general excellence, and extreme uniformity and beauty of the Stearic Acid exhibits, price, and illuminating powers of the candles exhibited.

\*WILLS, WM., Southern Cross Chemical Works, Dunedin.—Soaps. For excellence of manufacture, purity, neatness, and handiness for sale in packing.

\*NEW ZEALAND PROVISION Co., Christchurch.—For superior quality, uniformity of appearance of the large bulk of Soap exhibited.

\*TREV, NUGLICH, & Co., Vienna.—For their well made and extremely varied assortment of Toilet Soaps.

\*MOORHOUSE & Co., Christchurch.—Bone Superphosphate and Bone Dust; on account of the excellence of preparation and commercial importance of the industry.

\*OPPENHEIMER & Co., \*E. MITCHELSON & Co., Auckland.—Must be bracketed together as being both extra good exhibits of Kauri Gum.

\*THE NEW ZEALAND HEMATITE PAINT Co.—Hematite Paint. The jurors consider these of equal merit, and deserving of great merit and encouragement, especially as they are conducive to colonial industry.

Report on the analysis of a sample of paints received from the New Zealand Hematite Paint Company.

Adherent moisture	...	...	1	per cent.
Combined Water	...	...	1.7	"
Iron	...	...	50.5	"
Equivalent to Fe	0			
	2 3	...	72.1	"
Insoluble in H. So.				
	2 4	...	25.5	"

The above point to a Hematite of great richness. The other characters of the sample fully bear out the analysis.

A. W. BICKERTON, Colonial Analyst.

\*GODDARD, JOSEPH, Leicester.—For the meritorious excellence of his Non-mercurial Plate Powder, Furniture Cream, and Polishing Paste.

\*TRIER, MAYER, & Co., London.—For the highly interesting exhibit of Grape Sugar.

\*ENGBERT, A., London.—Lubricating Oil. This oil has been practically tested by the machinery in motion in the Exhibition since it has been opened, and has been found of excellent quality and low price.

LEWIS & WHITTY, Melbourne.—Starch, Blues, Blacking, and Black-lead. Their starch was exceptionally good; the other articles quite up to the standard.

\*JOHNSON, JOHN, & Co., Liverpool.—Black-lead of special excellence; Blues of superior quality.

\*SMITH & GREGORY, Bristol.—Electric Black-lead is of great purity and brilliancy; their blues cannot be excelled for solubility, strength, and beauty of colour.

\*ELLMAN, SONS, & Co., London.—Elliman's Embrocation; an article of recognised merit and deservedly so.

BORWICK, GEO., & Co.—Slee's Diamond Blue, of special excellence of colour and strength.

BUSH, W. S., & Co., London.—Essential Oils, Fruit, and Liqueur Essences, Perfumes, and harmless Vegetable colouring. All of the highest possible class, and to be greatly commended.

HOOD & Co., Melbourne.—Thomas' Carbolyzed Sheep-dipping Composition; a very cheap and reliable article.

\*HODGKINSON, PRESTON, & KING, London.—Drugs.

\*SOUTHALL BROS., & BARCLAY, Birmingham.—Cod Liver Oil and other Drugs.

\*JUDSON, D., & SONS, London.—Dyes.

\*HEMMINGWAY & Co., Bradford.—Drysaltery.

\*WILLIAMSON, W. H., Manchester.—Furniture Polish.

\*SOUL, WASHINGTON, & Co., Sydney.—An interesting exhibit of Toilet Articles and Pharmaceutical Preparations.

WILKINSON & Co., Hobart.—Horse Medicines.

\*NEWTN & Co., London.—Furniture Polish

\*JOHNS, H. W., Asbestos Manufactory, New York.—Asbestos of excellent quality.

#### SECOND ORDER OF MERIT.

KING, JOHN, Christchurch.—For a very good Soap.

BELL, J., Christchurch.—Blacking very good, and only slightly superior to CAMPBELL, J., Christchurch.—Blacking.

OPPENHEIMER & Co., Auckland.—Lubricating Oil of considerable merit.

ANSTED AND Co., Oamaru.—A neatly prepared but small exhibit of perfumery, flavouring essences and citron salt of colonial manufacture.

#### OTHER EXHIBITS EXAMINED.

SMITHSON, JOHN, Leeston.—A very good Soap, but somewhat higher in price than other exhibits.

DIXON, JOSEPH.—Shows an excellent Grease.

CROSS, CHARLES, Gawler.—Indigestion Drops.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

The jurors cannot but compliment the exhibitors of this section for the genuine excellence of their exhibits throughout; at the same time their duties have necessarily been increased by having to decide upon a quantity of articles of almost equal merit. The colonial manufacturers of Soap, for instance, as regards quality, ought not to fear competition from Home. The exhibits of Drugs and Pharmaceutical Preparations are of a very high class, but the colonial exhibitors might take a hint from the well-prepared Pills of Ferris and Co., and Richardson.

## SECTION V.

## FIRST ORDER OF MERIT.

\*KENNEDY, M., Greymouth, N.Z.—After carefully examining the exhibits in this Court of Fire-clay goods we do not hesitate to say that they compare and will bear tests with any similar imported articles. Their gas retort shows great care and attention in the sorting and mixing of materials, the clay used being of the highest order. It is also worthy of special note of the fact of the exhibitors exporting the same class of retort to London and Melbourne. Their fire-bricks show equal care and attention in the material used, and for furnace or other fire purposes rank in the highest order, and their price is a further recommendation.

LEVES & Co., Dunedin.—The exhibits of embossed and stained glass in this Court are deserving of special note, and commended for workmanship and design as a colonial industry.

\*WEBB, T., & SONS, Stourbridge.—This is a most excellent display of cut glass, and cannot be too highly commended; special notice should be taken of a claret set (jug and glasses), of chaste classic design, the details and workmanship of which it would be difficult to surpass in delicacy of finish and grace. The large claret jug, richly and artistically engraved with representations of birds and insects, and glass vases grotesquely engraved with frogs, show most exquisite workmanship. The whole collection is of the highest character, both in design and execution.

\*WORCESTER ROYAL PORCELAIN COMPANY, Worcester.—Exhibit a rare collection of artistic porcelain worthy of the highest merit, their vases with wild flowers in relief being specially deserving of praise, the flowers being beautifully worked; the whole exhibit, both in design and execution, being of a very high character.

\*WEDGWOOD, JOSIAH & SONS, Etruria.—Exhibits of their noted ware, consisting of jasperware vases, majolica, &c. These, like many of the artistic specimens are specialties, and require no comment, as we know of nothing with which they can be compared for excellence of design and execution, notably the "Warwick Vase," which is admirable in every respect.

\*AUSTIN, KIRK & Co., Christchurch.—Exhibit of sanitary appliances, urinals, closet pans, &c., is of first-rate character, and scarcely inferior to the imported article; their pickle and jam jars, bottles, foot warmers, &c., are highly creditable workmanship; material comparing favourably with those imported. The pedestal vases at entrance of Court are specially noticeable for design and workmanship.

\*FORD & OGDON, Christchurch.—Their exhibit of drain pipes, moulded bricks, &c., is of excellent quality, the workmanship being particularly good; drain pipes especially are uniform in section, straight, and of first quality; in make and price competing favourably with any imported goods of the same class.

\*SPRINGFIELD COAL Co., Christchurch.—Exhibit, terra cotta goods, is specially deserving of mention, including the moulded bricks for ornamental work. The large vases are highly ornate, and show evidences of great skill and workmanship, but in design somewhat over elaborated. The drain pipes are made of a material second to none, but they are wanting in skill and care in manufacture, being uneven in size and substance. Their fire-clay and raw material generally is of a very high class.

\*ELBOGEN PORCELAIN MANUFACTORY (Springer and Oppenheimer, exhibitors)—Exhibit a splendid collection of ornamental and household porcelain-ware in new and graceful designs. The porcelain is of pure white, and consists of flower-stands, vases, &c., delicately decorated with flowers. The china consists of dinner, dessert, and toilet sets, and of other useful articles, all of which are hand painted in very elaborate style. The glazing and gold burnishing are especially beautiful.

JULIUS MUHLHAUS & Co., Haida.—Exhibit a large and choice collection of ornamental glassware, consisting of representations of figures, flowers, &c., the gilding and enamelling of which are very artistic.

\*F. SCHREIBER, Neffen, Vienna.—Exhibits specimens of Aquamarine glass, "crackled," "diatite," ruby, and other glass in great variety. Some of the designs are particularly chaste both in form and decoration. Altogether, the excellence of the collection of glass is manifest, and great credit is due to the manufacturers for having brought their art to such a state of perfection. This is by far the best exhibit of Bohemian glass in the Exhibition.

## SECOND ORDER OF MERIT.

ADAMS, LUKE, Christchurch.—Small exhibit of terra cotta goods, is worthy of notice, the whole being very creditable.

CONDLIFFE & Co., Whitecliffs.—Terra cotta goods, ornamental trusses, are deserving of commendation; their encaustic tiles are of good quality and workmanship, and their price should bring them into use.

SLEPAN HALMEL, Langenan.—Shows a good variety of crystal glass, pressed glass, and of table glass generally; and also of cheap flower-stands and vases.

## INDUSTRIAL PRIZE.

AUSTIN, KIRK & Co., (Limited), Christchurch.—For this we highly recommend Messrs. Austin, Kirk & Co. (Limited), from the following, which has been obtained from their audited accounts, and we desire to specially draw the attention of the Promoters and Committee to the career generally of the above firm. We do not hesitate to say that, from the commencement of this firm in 1872, they have, without doubt, grappled with many untold difficulties, both in a financial and industrial point of view, to secure that which has now been awarded them in the foregoing awards. Since their

commencement as the foregoing company, they have paid £43,308 in wages for the development of their variety of industries which they manufacture for over 70 (seventy) distinct and separate purposes, equal to that which they have hereinbefore been awarded. On the 26th June, 1875, they received the bonus of £250 from the Provincial Government for manufacturing and selling the first £2000 value of Stoneware and Fireclay Goods. The enhancement of this branch of their industry had so rapidly increased that they were compelled to purchase an extensive estate at Sheffield, where they have also opened up another extensive branch of industry in Coal and other mineral products, from whence they procure the whole of their supplies of coal and fireclay. Their class of employees consists of specially skilled hands, who command a very high rate of wage, and the number of men employed by them, together with wives and families, represent a total of between 700 and 800 souls. The firm have paid to the New Zealand Railways since their commencement £7190. The whole of their machinery has nearly all been locally made, at a cost of £6000. From the foregoing figures, it will be seen that they have since their commencement paid no less than £56,498 towards pure local industry, which has been obtained through sheer perseverance. In short, we cannot speak too highly of their locally-manufactured goods as to quality and importance.

## SECTION VI.

### FIRST ORDER OF MERIT.

\*A. J. WHITE, Christchurch.—A walnut dining-room suite, consisting of a telescope dining table, eight chairs, two carvers' chairs, two easy chairs, and sofa, upholstered in olive green morocco leather, design early English; walnut sideboard, handsomely carved, octagonal mirror, design early English, rich but chaste, the general proportions of the lower and upper parts are well balanced and the details proportionate; walnut three tier dinner waggon, walnut mantelpiece and over mantel with octagonal mirror, design early English, the general plan and details in good proportion. The above form a first-class exhibit, excellent in design, and the workmanship first-class. A rimu wood mantelpiece and over mantel, octagonal mirror, style early English, richly carved; rimu carving table, carved back and mirror; rimu hall table, umbrella stand and mirror, and two rimu hall chairs. These exhibits are well designed, and of first-class workmanship. A walnut dining-room suite in tapestry, viz.—Couch, six chairs, two easy chairs, and a three-seated ottoman. The design is elegant, and upholstery first-class. Five occasional chairs in satin and silk, excellent in design, and best upholstery; walnut cabinet, mirror back, hand painted figure in door panel, a very excellent exhibit, pure in design and workmanship, best quality large black and gold chimney glass, ebonised music cabinet, two well bracket mirrors in walnut and ebonised wood and gold, black and gold ebonised tea table, three gipsy tables in walnut and honeysuckle wood, walnut occasional table, black and gold corner cabinet with painted figures. These exhibits

are excellent in design and workmanship, and the upholstery is first-class. A bedroom suite, polished rimu chest of drawers, dressing table and glass, washstand, with marble top and back; towel horse, chamber cupboard, with marble top, and three chairs; polished rimu wardrobe, with mirror centre and fittings complete; easy chair in cretonne, easy chair in crimson silk, reclining couch in cretonne; very neat design (early English) and best workmanship throughout. Brass bedstead, with copper mounts, half-tester; French cretonne hangings, spring mattress; black and gold wall bracket with mirrors. The jurors recommend that a certificate of gold medal be awarded to A. J. White for the number, variety, and excellence of his exhibit.

\*GUTHRIE & LARNACH, Dunedin.—A dining-room suite in rimu wood, consisting of couch, six chairs, and two easy chairs, upholstered in maroon morocco leather; dining table, dinner waggon, flap-stand, coal box; rimu sideboard, with carved work and mirror; rimu mantelpiece and over mantel, with carved work and mirrors. The design of these exhibits is very good, and the workmanship first-class, but the jurors take exception to the new principle on which the dinner table is constructed. A rimu inlaid cabinet, with mirror back, richly carved with figures, floral and other ornamentation. The cabinet is made of 8050 pieces of New Zealand woods. This exhibit is artistically designed and admirably executed throughout. A richly gilt console table and glass, 72 x 54. This is an excellent specimen of a Colonial-made article, and rivals the best class of imported goods. The jurors recommend that a certificate of gold medal be awarded to Guthrie and Larnach for the number and excellence of their exhibits.

WALLACH, BROS., Melbourne.—An ebonised drawing-room suite, upholstered in blue figured satin, consisting of sofa, six chairs, and two easy chairs, a centre table, writing table and cabinet *en suite*, cabinet with pier glass; chimney pier glass, do. do., black and gold music Canterbury, three ebonised whatnots. All these exhibits are in excellent taste, the design (Louis quatorze) rich, but chaste; the details are highly finished, and the workmanship and upholstery are of the best quality. Solid carved oak sideboard, gilt pier glass; a boudoir suite, in light figured satin, consisting of settee, two chairs, two easy chairs, cabinet, four ebonised occasional chairs, ebonised inlaid cabinet, lady's mahogany work table. The whole of the above exhibits display good taste and workmanship.

WALTERS & Co., Christchurch.—A dining-room suite in Australian blackwood, consisting of telescope dining-table, twelve chairs, two easy chairs and couch, in maroon morocco leather. The design (early English), workmanship and upholstery are first-class. A blackwood sideboard, mirror back, panels inlaid with New Zealand woods. A good exhibit.

FUEHMANN, A., Christchurch.—Dining-room suite, viz., rimu wood telescope dining-table, six blackwood chairs, two easy chairs and couch, upholstered in maroon morocco leather, style—early English. Blackwood sideboard with plate-glass mirrors and Minton tile base. Kauri washstand with marble top and tile back. Two ebonised angle brackets with mirrors. The workmanship in these exhibits is very good.

WING, GEORGE, Sheffield, England.—Carved woodware, consisting of bread, butter, and cheese platters, breakfast and egg trays, bread knives, butter knife handles, &c. A beautiful exhibit, artistically designed and skilfully wrought.

HOWELL, WILLIAM, Christchurch.—Silver medal. Inlaid drawing-room table, made of seventeen varieties of New Zealand woods in upwards of 3500 pieces. This is an excellent specimen of inlaid work, well designed and admirably executed.

JEWELL, W. H., Christchurch.—Silver medal. Eight inlaid worktable tops of various designs, and inlaid chess table top, three octagonal worktable tops. A collection of turned articles in New Zealand woods, viz., egg cups, pipes, paper knives, watch stands, walking sticks, &c. A collection of inlaid work boxes, napkin rings, &c., in fancy woods. A collection of mutton bone ornaments. These collections display a large amount of excellent design and workmanship.

HEYWOOD, BROS. & Co., Gardner, Mass.—Perambulators. Bodies made of cane and willow wicker work; excellent exhibits in different designs, well-made, light, strong, and durable, with strong springs, sound carriage work, and good upholstery. Chairs for bedrooms and sitting-rooms, rocking chairs and armchairs in cane work, rattan, and willow work. These goods are light, neat, strong, and serviceable.

ORIENTAL TEA COMPANY, Melbourne.—An exhibition show case of cedar, constructed for a tea trophy. Fluted columns with carved capitals, carved dolphins, and gilt bell pendants at angles of eaves, richly carved frieze and cornice, roof covered with dressed wood shingles, painted and gilded, ornamented ridges; apex of roof surmounted with a gilded dragon, sides enclosed with plate glass. The structure is hexagonal on plan, and stands on a richly moulded cedar base, and is guarded by a brass rail in metal brackets. The roof is richly painted and gilded. This highly ornamental and massive show case is the production of the Company's employees, and made on their premises.

SULLIVAN & Co., Invercargill.—A patent self-acting cinder-sifting ash closet. No. 1, cabinet ash closet, £5 10s, pan extra, 5s; No. 2, skeleton frame ash closet for fixing in a building, £4 10s., pan extra, 5s. This is a very valuable exhibit, the mechanical contrivance for sifting and applying the cinder ash being self-acting, simple in construction, and not easily deranged. The jurors strongly recommend this closet to householders who have not got the advantages of a water closet, it being far preferable to the present system of closet pans.

WOOLLAMS, WILLIAM & Co., London.—A collection of samples of wall-papers, staircase papers, flock, embossed flock and raised flock papers, dado and other mural decorations, hand-made and non-arsenical.

SCOTT, CUTHBERTSON & Co., London.—A collection of samples of wall-papers, staircase papers, flock, embossed flock and raised flock papers, dado, ceiling and other papers, hand-made and non-arsenical; a collection of patterns of machine-made papers. Both of the above exhibitors show choice samples of the best designs and qualities of mural decorations, from the costly heavily gilded to the less expensive kinds of papers.

GODFREY, LEWIS J., Dunedin.—Two richly-carved cedar mirror frames, birds, flowers and foliage, a timepiece, case and bracket, with richly-carved garlands of foliage and flowers, dead birds, carved in wood, shell fish, carved in wood. These are choice specimens of design and carving.

GRAHAM, WILLIAM, Lyttelton.—Ivory and bone turner, collection of fancy articles of turnery in vegetable ivory, collection of articles in bone, viz., napkin rings, draughtsmen, dominoes, knives and forks, &c.; collection of articles in ake ake and other hard woods, viz., candlesticks, egg cups,

napkin rings, &c., turned walking sticks, &c., in fancy woods, shell works, &c., specimens of shin bone, leg bone, &c., as used for manufacturing the bone articles exhibited, and which are said to be worth £15 to £20 per ton in England.

\*GEE, WALTER.—To Mr. W. Gee the jurors award a First Degree of Merit for general display, excellence of workmanship, design, invention, and variety of exhibits.

\*HARGREAVES, W. H.—Having carefully examined Mr. W. H. Hargreaves' exhibits of Doors, Sashes, Joinery, Turnery, Carving, &c., we beg to recommend that the counter, mantelpieces, turnery, carving, and doors, sashes, and casements, as machine-made work, receive an award of First Order of Merit with Silver Medal. The jurors also recommend that a Certificate of Gold Medal be awarded to Mr. Hargreaves for the quality, number, and general display of his exhibits.

TAYLOR, SON, & Co., Christchurch.—Venetian Window Blinds, in various colours and plain varnished; Gauze Wire Window Blinds; Model of Revolving Shutter and Frame for fitting inside room, and Model of Revolving Shutter and Frame for outside use. These exhibits display good material and workmanship.

HARTSHORN, STEWART, New York.—Self-acting Spring Rollers for Window Blinds, without cords or balances. A neat and convenient contrivance, which can be usefully adapted to a variety of purposes.

ROWCLIFFE, J. B.—Patent Woven Wire Spring Mattresses and Fittings. This is a valuable invention, conducive to cleanliness and comfort, easily adjusted, flexible, and durable.

FINDLAY & Co., Dunedin.—Collection of 1½ inch and 1¾ inch Baltic Window Sashes, glazed and unglazed; collection of 1½ inch and 1¾ inch Four-panel Kauri Doors, 1¾ inch collection Moulded Front Door, 1¾ inch Sash Door, with figured glass, rosette angles, and stained margins; Kauri Chimney-piece, boxed jambs, carved trusses. The above are of superior quality, and well made exhibits.

\*WRIGHT, GEORGE, & Co., London.—Mahogany Billiard Table, 1¾ inch slate top, 12 feet x 6 feet, fitted with improved fast anti-climatic cushions, with furniture, including ivory balls, ebony butted cues, rests, markers, &c.

\*ALCOCK & Co., Melbourne.—Solid Blackwood Billiard Table, 1¾ inch, Slate top, 12 feet x 6 feet, fitted with patent climatic equilibrium cushions, and patent brass adjusting toes, with furniture, including ivory balls, cues, rests, markers, &c.

LILLYWHITE, JAMES, FROWD, & Co., London.—Lawn Tennis Bats, Cricket Bats, Stumps, Balls, Pads, Shoes, Boots, and Gloves, Footballs, Boxing-gloves. All these exhibits are of the best quality.

GOSNELL, JNO., & Co., London.—Toilette Brushware, Patent Trichosaron. Best quality of goods.

\*HAMILTON & Co., London.—Painters', Grainers', Gilders' and Paper-hangers' Brushes. A first-class exhibit throughout.

\*CROWDEN & GARROD, London.—Painters', Grainers', Gilders', Paper-hangers', Toilette, Household, Shoe, and other Brushes. A varied and first-class assortment.

PORTEOUS AND GIBAUD, Melbourne.—Toilette, Household, Painters',

and other Brushware. Good quality, including the best and also the cheaper class of articles.

GILMOUR, HUGH K., Auckland.—Toilette, Household, Carriage, Stable, and other Brushware. A colonial exhibit, worthy of special comment.

#### SECOND ORDER OF MERIT.

SYKES, K. D., Auckland.—Patent extending Trellis Work. Adapted for garden screens and similar purposes.

WHITE, A. J., Christchurch.—An inlaid small Loo Table Map of Christchurch.

WALTERS & Co., Christchurch.—One Round Loo Table, inlaid with Map of New Zealand; one Oval Coffee Table, inlaid with Map of New Zealand; one inlaid Chess Table; a small collection of Turned Egg Cups and Vases in New Zealand woods.

JACOBSEN, A., Christchurch.—A Scotch Chest of Drawers, inlaid front and top in sixteen kinds of New Zealand woods. The inlaid work is elaborate and well executed.

GUTHRIE & LARNACH, Dunedin.—Hall Furniture in rimu wood—viz., Hat Stand, two Hall Chairs, and Table with gong.

EFFEY, CHARLES, Christchurch.—A blackwood Dining-room Suite, upholstered in maroon morocco leather—viz., Couch, six Chairs, and two Easy Chairs. This exhibit is of neat design and good workmanship, and produced at a price to come within the reach of a numerous class.

EFFEY, CHARLES, Christchurch.—Exhibits of Furniture—consisting of Couches, Chairs, and Easy Chairs; also, Spring Mattress and Flock Mattress. These exhibits of a cheaper class of furniture are plain, strong, and useful, and moderate in price.

WALTERS & Co., Christchurch.—School Desks, School Forms, and Blackboard, made of Kauri and French polished; a collection of turned Electric Bell Patterns in fancy woods. The school fittings are similar to those made by the exhibitors for the Government Schools. They are well made, and are very suitable for the purposes for which they are designed.

ARCHBOLD, MRS. T., Christchurch.—Collection of Cane Work—consisting of Chair Bottoms, Chair Backs, &c.—twenty-nine pieces, in different designs and colours. The designs and workmanship are excellent, and the exhibits form a valuable addition to the list of local industries.

ENGLAND, R. W., Christchurch.—Specimens of Planed and Polished Mottled Kauri Panel Boards and Figured Rimu and Honeysuckle Boards. A collection of eighty-one specimens of New Zealand Ornamental Woods, planed and polished.

WHITE, A. J., Christchurch.—Specimens of Wood Turnery—viz., Table Legs and Pillars, Bed-posts, and general collection of Cabinetmakers' Turnery.

SWINNERTON, J., Christchurch.—Carved Kauri Brackets for Chimney-pieces, Furniture, &c. Fair samples of wood carving.

HILL, C. J., Riccarton (Upper).—Specimen of Machine Carvings in

Wood by exhibitor; new "Pointing Machine," invented by exhibitor. On account of the machine not being in complete working order, the specimens of carving are in an unfinished state, otherwise these exhibits would have deserved higher recognition.

HIGGS, C., Christchurch, Carver and Gilder.—A pair of Gilt Wall Brackets, a pair of Gold and Silver Gilt Foliaged Brackets, six Gold and Silver Gilt Foliaged Angle Brackets—highly finished specimens.

PICTON BOROUGH COUNCIL.—Red Birch, Black Birch, and Brown Birch Slabs—one of each.

THOMPSON, A. T., Picton.—Specimens in rough of some remarkable New Zealand Woods, viz.:—1 3 feet, 18 inches x 2½ inches Koai-koai, suitable for wheel naves; a seasoned Slab of Kohi-kohi; a short length of a Native Vine Stem; Axe and Pick Handles of New Zealand Ash; pair of Tennis Bats of Aka, Violin, and case of Riwa-riwa; a batten of New Zealand Cedar.

SCHARF, Westland.—A Fancy Table, with cupboard and shelves, made of thirteen specimens of ornamental New Zealand woods.

FINDLAY & Co., Dunedin.—Two wide Kauri Boards, 54 inches by 1½ inches.

BARTHOLOMEW, P. & J., Feilding.—Three 42-inch wide Totara Boards and Planks.

HARBUTT, THOMAS J., Auckland.—Corn Brooms and Switches. Excellent articles.

MILLER, JAMES, Christchurch.—Household, Shoe, Stable, and other Brushes. A local exhibit worthy of special encouragement.

EAGLE METALLIC BRUSH COMPANY, Boston.—Metallic Hair Brushes.

ALCOCK & Co., Melbourne.—A patent reversible combination Dining and Billiard Table and Furniture. This exhibit is adapted for family use where space is limited.

BUSSEY, G. G., & Co., London.—Lawn Tennis Bats and Netting, Cricketing Materials, and Fishing Tackle.



## SECTION VII.

## FIRST ORDER OF MERIT.

\*SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.—For their collection of manufacturing machines a first order of merit. The committee desire to call special attention to the excellence of the "Universal" feeding leather working machine.

\*SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.—For the best family sewing machine, including variety of work, excellence of workmanship and material, simplicity of construction and durability.

DAVIS SEWING MACHINE Co.—For their family sewing machine, for its variety of work, excellence of workmanship and material. In arriving at the merits of this machine as compared with the one exhibited by the Singer Company, the jury have had considerable difficulty in arriving at their decision, and it will be satisfactory to the public to know that the awards have been given in the above order after long discussion by a majority of two to one.

\*PATRICK & Co., Melbourne.—For excellence of material and workmanship.

PROVIDENCE TOOL Co., Providence, R.I.—Household Sewing Machines.

## SECOND ORDER OF MERIT.

CUTTEN & Co., Dunedin.—Bicycles.

RILEY, GEO., Birmingham.—Bicycles.

## OTHER EXHIBITS EXAMINED.

The committee have also examined the following machines:—The Bradbury, the Howe, and the Wheeler and Wilson, but beyond possessing some novelties in construction, they have no special points to entitle them to leading places in this report.



## SECTION VIII.

## FIRST ORDER OF MERIT.

\*PIRENNE FRERES, Verviers, Belgium.—The Coatings and Tweeds exhibited by this firm are of the highest excellence of quality and finish; first order of merit, gold medal.

GERRINCKS, CLEMENTS, & Co., Termonde, Belgium.—Collection of Cotton Blankets, combining good quality with cheapness; we recommend first order of merit, silver medal.

\*LEJEUNE-VINCENT, H. J., Verviers, Belgium.—This exhibit of samples of Tweeds is of very high-class quality, and the prices are commendably low; first order of merit, gold medal.

SMITH, MRS. C., Christchurch.—The curling and dyeing of this collection of Ostrich and Fancy Feathers is of a high order.

\*\*KAIAPOI WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).—We have carefully examined the various exhibits of the Kaiapoi Woollen Company, and recommend a certificate of gold medal for purity of material and the excellent finish of their Tweeds and Woollen goods; also, a second award of a certificate of gold medal for the superiority of their Made-up Clothing. We further recommend this firm for the Industrial Prize. Of all the industrial corporations which have come under our notice none are better qualified to compete for an award of this character than the organisation at Kaiapoi. They employ capital amounting to £112,000; labour at Mill, 240; people at the Clothing Factory, 185; total at present employed, 425. Additional labour required, 140 hands; very shortly a total of 565 people will be employed. They have purchased for this year's business wool, value £36,000; coal required, 2600 tons, Malvern coal only being used. Estimated consumption of oil manufactured in New Zealand, 2000 gallons; estimated consumption of soap of colonial manufacture, 40 tons. The motive power at the Mill is a 60 h.p. engine, made by Scott Bros., of Christchurch, steam being supplied by five (20 h.p.) boilers, made by J. Anderson, also of this city. Nearly all the shafting and belting in use is also of colonial manufacture. In short, we know of no industry so well calculated to develop the resources of the colony, and we are not aware of any firm whose efforts have commanded greater success.

BEATH, G. L., & Co., Christchurch.—Costumes and Millinery.

CROCKER, MRS., Christchurch.—Costumes.

\*HULBERT, C. P.—Hats.

\*HARBOROW, JOHN, Dunedin.—Shirts.

\*RUST, T. W., & Co., Leicester, England.—Worsted and Knitting Yarns.

\*CREWDSON, CROSSES & Co., Manchester.—Highest quality of Shirtings.

\*STRUTT, W. G. & J., Belper, England.—Knitting Yarns.

\*MARSHALL & Co., Shrewsbury.—Linen Tweeds.

\*KERR & Co., Paisley.—Sewing and Machine Cottons.

\*RICKARDS, C. A., Belle Busk Mills, Leeds.—Sewing Silks.

\*BELFAST HEMSTITCHING Co., Belfast.—Shirts, Collars, &c.

PORTER, Mrs. F., Christchurch.—Millinery.

\*BELGIAN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT.—This comprises a display of samples of Tweeds and Coatings from the Chambers of Commerce of Verviers. These manufactures are of the purest quality of material, and the highest excellence of texture and finish.

PISONI CÆSARE, Milan.—Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

PISONI BROS., Milan.—Felt Hats.

HYAM & SON, London.—Ready-made Clothing.

\*WOOD & BURTT, Holmfirth, England.—Knitting Yarns.

\*YOUNG & NEILSON, England.—Corsets.

VERRELL, Miss, Christchurch.—Corsets.

DUNEDIN HOSIERY COMPANY.—Hosiery.

HALLENSTEIN BROS. & Co., Dunedin and Christchurch.—Made-up Clothing.

\*RAWORTH & Co., Leicester.—Sewing Cotton.

\*MATHER, DICKIE, & Co., Stockport.—Towelings.

GLAZINGER & SON, Manchester.—Gaiters.

\*SWISS COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT OF TEXTILE FABRICS.—This exhibit consists of high-class Lace Curtains in appliqué of the most chaste and elegant designs, reflecting the highest credit on their draughtsmen; the quality is excellent and uniform throughout the exhibit, and the price is very appreciably low. The embroiderings are of world-wide reputation for quality, cheapness, and design, and nothing that we can say can add to the estimation in which they are held. The Swiss Collective Exhibit is not entered for competition, otherwise we unhesitatingly class the several manufactures in the highest awards of merit.

\*STEEDMAN & M'ALISTER, Glasgow.—Life-belts, Life-buoys, &c. All of very excellent material and finish.

\*GANDY, MAURICE, London.—Patent Cotton Belting. Very strong, well made, and thoroughly proof against atmospheric influence, and very low in price, being less than half cost of leather used for same purpose.

REDDAWAY, F., & Co., Manchester.—Flax Hose for Fire Engines and Machine Belting.

ANDERSON & Co., ROGERS, JOHN, Belfast.—Roofing and Sheathing Felts. Excellent material and quality.

#### SECOND ORDER OF MERIT.

SHARLAND, Mrs., Christchurch.—Corsets.

DUNCAN, Miss, Christchurch.—Millinery.

GREEN, J., & Co., Melbourne.—Fur Clothing.

BAILEY & KERR.—Collection of Cape Ostrich Feathers.

LAWRENCE, Mrs., Melbourne.—Collection of Curled Feathers.

#### EXPERT'S REPORT.

“Christchurch, May 25, 1882.

“To the Committee of Awards for the Christchurch Exhibition.

“Gentlemen,—In obedience to a request by your Secretary, Mr Walpole, I respectfully beg to inform you that I have carefully examined the exhibits of clothing in the bays of the New Zealand Clothing Factory and the Kaiapoi Manufacturing Company respectively, and subjoin, for your information, my opinion upon their merits. The clothing exhibited by the New Zealand Clothing Factory is certainly deserving of praise, as being the work of women and girls trained to this branch of industry in the colony. It is very tolerably made, and seems to me to be very good value for the prices quoted. The quality of the material is, I believe, a question upon which I am not called upon to pronounce an opinion. I may, however, mention that the various garments which were submitted to my inspection were all got up in a manner that reflects great credit on the management. In my examination of the clothing by the Kaiapoi Manufacturing Company, I at once saw that the chief portion of it, namely, the coats, was all the work of expert tailors, assisted, of course, in the unimportant parts of the garments, such as the inner linings, by trained females (tailoresses). This, therefore, compels me to say that if the garments exhibited in both those bays be judged solely on their merits, the Kaiapoi Manufacturing Company's is unquestionably the best; since it is evident that women's work, in this branch of industry, can bear no comparison with men's. Justice and truth compel me also to say that, from the prices quoted to me, the Kaiapoi people's goods are the better value of the two. This may arise from the fact of their manufacturing their own tweeds, and so having them at prime cost. Their other garments, such as trousers and vests, were also made somewhat better than those in the opposite bay; but those being entirely the work of women and girls, the difference was not so apparent in them as in the coats. On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the clothing exhibited by the Kaiapoi Manufacturing Company is better made, and is better value, than that exhibited by the New Zealand Clothing Factory.

“I am, Gentlemen, with great respect,

“Your obedient servant,

“M. NOLAN.”



## SECTION IX.

## FIRST ORDER OF MERIT.

\*\*LIGHTBAND, ALLAN & Co., Christchurch.—We have the pleasure of recommending a certificate of gold medal for boots and shoes, and another for leather, the points of superiority being design, material, workmanship and general adaptability of their goods to the public requirements. We specially commend their ladies' machine sewn boots and shoes. The very large variety of goods in this branch exhibited by this firm embracing—light and stout sole leather, kips, calfs, tweeds, cordovans, levants and kangaroo, black and brown harness leathers, bridle, bag, skirting and hog skins. Specialties.—Waterproof kangaroo for leggings, waxed porpoise skins, kid skins, jockey calf for boot tops, assorted colours; light buff calf, bronze kangaroo, all of superior quality. We also recommend them to your consideration for the Industrial Prize.

NICHOLLS & SON, Christchurch.—Boots and Shoes, hand-sewn. We award them first order of merit, a silver medal; their exhibits being first-class, hand-sewn boots and shoes. The goods would compare favourably with the best London made. We especially mention the gentlemen's dress boots, the work in the uppers being very superior.

TOOMER BROS. (Henry and Ephraim), Christchurch.—We award a silver medal for the design, workmanship, material, and general good quality of their exhibits. The ladies' machine sewn goods being the best of their exhibits.

MICHAELIS, HALLESTEIN AND FARQUHAR, Christchurch and Dunedin.—Leather. We award them first order of merit (silver medal), for light and stout sole leather, calfs, kips, levants, kangaroos, tweeds, cordovans, black and brown harness, sides and backs, skirt, bag, bridle, self-colour and stained leathers; noticeable, too, grained seal skins, they being of excellent quality.

DUNBAR, ALEXANDER, Christchurch.—Saddles. One lady's and several gentlemen's saddles.

FISHER & Co., Adelaide.—Wattle bark of excellent quality.

## SECOND ORDER OF MERIT.

HARRIS, WILLIAM, Christchurch.—For hand-sewn boots and shoes. Other exhibits examined.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE Co.—We have examined the sheepskins and basils.

LIGHTBAND, ALLAN & Co.—We would recommend them to your notice as being worthy of the trophy, their exhibits being large and of best quality.

MUNDY, JAMES, Geelong, Victoria.—We award first order of merit, silver medal, for machine belts of excellent material, workmanship, and attention to details.

## SECTION X.

## FIRST ORDER OF MERIT.

SANTA MARIA ANGELO, Rome (Italy).—Shell and Onyx Cameos. This is a beautiful exhibit of very good carvings, pretty designs exceedingly well executed, and giving proof that this firm employs first class artists for the manufacture of their goods.

FRANCATI AND SANTA MARIA, Rome.—Byzantine and Roman Mosaics, Shell Cameos, and Jet Jewellery. These goods are exhibited in great variety of design; the workmanship is good, although the mountings are not of the highest standard, but the prices are very low.

GIORGI, F., & Co., Florence and Melbourne.—Lava Works. Beautiful carvings, and showing great merit in the artists.

SCHAID, G. A., Vienna (Austria).—Gold and Silver Jewellery. Very good workmanship of pretty designs, the rings being noticeable for their good taste. The prices are low, and, although the exhibit is not extensive, it is a creditable one.

LEVETUS BROS., Birmingham.—Canadian Gold Jewellery. This imitation jewellery is shown in great variety. The finish of it is good, and the prices very suitable to the wearers of fancy jewellery.

STOKES AND MARTIN, Melbourne.—Dies and Medals, electro-plating, silver jewellery. The dies are of a very good execution, producing a close impression. The electro-plating is of a very good finish and low prices, and the silver jewellery is also of good workmanship and very commendable.

HAMILTON, G. W. N., Melbourne.—Dies and Medals, Electro-plating. The medals and dies are of good finish, the one for the New Zealand Exhibition being noticeable among them for its clean appearance. The electro-plating is good of its kind, it being of a cheap quality. The mountings for saddlery are of rolled plating and nickel silver; they are very well finished, and their durability renders them well adapted for the purpose intended.

TALBOTT AND TALBOTT, London.—English Gold and Silver Watches. This is a very good exhibit of gentlemen's and ladies' silver and gold watches. They are of a superior quality, well finished in all their parts.

\*TALBOTT AND TALBOTT, London.—Gold and Silver ladies' and gentlemen's English Watches. In our report we gave this exhibit a first order of

merit, silver medal, but after re-examination we came to the conclusion that the very good finish of these watches, their good time-keeping qualities and their prices combined, made them deserving of our special recommendation.

SHERWOOD AND SONS, Birmingham.—Electro-plated Ware. A small but good exhibit of electro-plated ware, principally in oak mountings, of taste, full designs and good workmanship.

SHERWOOD, JOHN, & SONS, Birmingham.—Electro-plated Ware. In our report a second order of merit was awarded to this firm, no prices having been obtained at the time of our judging. Since then the agent, Mr A. J. White, has supplied us with the deficiency, and, in consequence, and after re-examination, we desire to alter our decision, and recommend a first order of merit, silver medal for this exhibit.

\*PETERSEN & Co., Christchurch.—Silversmith's Ware. The work exhibited in this case is of superior workmanship, and reflects great credit on the firm for having brought this industry to so great a perfection in this colony. Amongst the many prize cups exhibited the Ladies' Challenge Cup is particularly noticeable for its good finish and tasteful design. The Industrial Prize, given by Messrs. Joubert and Twopeny, is also a very good specimen of silversmith's work, and the engraving thereon also deserves special mention. All these exhibits being made here, and out of silver found in New Zealand, we think we have a right to recommend this exhibit for certificate of gold medal.

COATES & Co., Christchurch.—Masonic Jewels. These masonic jewels are of a very good workmanship, they being tastefully designed, and the enamel of them being of a very even surface.

#### SECOND ORDER OF MERIT.

PAPPRILL, S., Christchurch.—Electro-plating. This exhibit shows only a few specimens of electro-plating. The carriage mountings are of very good finish, and the spoons and forks show also that good plating is done by this firm, to which we recommend a second order of merit.

BLYTT, A., Christchurch.—Silversmith Work. A tasteful exhibit, well arranged, and showing good workmanship.

PURDY, HUNTINGTON & Co.—Celluloid Fancy Jewellery. A miscellaneous exhibit in celluloid goods, imitating the coral, and made up in brooches, necklets, earrings, chains, &c. The imitation is very good, and the cheapness of the articles renders them very saleable.

SANDSTEIN, M., Christchurch.—Masonic Jewels. The masonic jewels are a small collection, showing good workmanship.

SANDSTEIN, M., Christchurch.—Silversmith Work. The centre-piece exhibited shows good workmanship and designs.

COATES & Co., Christchurch.—Silversmith Work. The many articles exhibited are tasteful and of good design. There is no large piece, but the articles show proof of good workmanship.

DAHM HUGS, Gablonz (Bohemia).—Glass and Porcelain Imitation Jewellery. This exhibit is a good variety of very cheap ornaments, imitation

jewellery, and mounted as brooches, earrings, crosses, &c. Showing great ingenuity in working and bringing the glass to the use of wearing ornaments.

MARIOTTI AND FANTONI, Florence (Italy).—Florentine Mosaics. A great variety of designs in pins and brooches, and jet jewellery.

#### OTHER EXHIBITS EXAMINED.

LOUIS, ABBO, Naples (Italy).—Coral Strings, Earrings, and Brooches. We have examined this exhibit, but found nothing particular to comment upon.

RAVENNI, ARTURO, Genoa.—Silver Filigree Jewellery. Not finding anything striking in this exhibit, we have abstained from classifying it.

BOGANI, M. A., Milan.—Fancy Goods and Novelties. These goods not being of a novel or striking character we have also not thought it necessary to comment on them.

BLANCKENSEE & Co., Birmingham.—Canadian Gold Watches. Watches of inferior quality, if of low price, and on which we do not desire to comment.

#### SECTION XI.

##### FIRST ORDER OF MERIT.

\*DUNCAN & SONS.—This firm exhibit a fine collection of Farm and Garden Seeds, tastefully arranged in a neatly designed glass case. The collection embraces ninety-three varieties, all of very superior quality. In addition to this collection the same firm shows a general assortment of farm seeds, of good quality, amongst which is a splendid sample of White Dutch clover, weighing 64½lb to the bushel, colonial grown. As a collection this exhibit outnumbers all others.

\*WILKIN & Co., R.—Exhibits a small collection of colonial-grown Seeds, of exceptionally good quality, embracing—Ryegrass, Cocksfoot, Linseed, White Dutch clover, Rape, Beans, Tares, and Peas. The Linseed is the best sample exhibited, weighing 54½lb. to the bushel. This remark applies to the White Dutch clover and Cocksfoot, the former weighing 66½lb. per bushel, and the latter 21lb.

HAZETT, W. H., & TURNBULL, J. R., Southland.—Exhibit a sample each of Perennial Ryegrass, excelling in quality any other exhibit of the kind, the former weighing 33½lb. per bushel, the latter 33lb.

\*NEW ZEALAND LOAN & MERCANTILE AGENCY Co., Christchurch.—Recommended for a certificate of Gold Medal for the number and excellence of their exhibits. The splendid collection of Grain exhibited by this company consists of Wheat and Barley from Canterbury, Nelson, and Otago, and Oats from Nelson and Otago; also, Flour, Oatmeal, Malt, Peas, Beans, and Maize. The samples comprise about one bushel each, and are most conveniently shown in open bags, arranged upon low stands. The exhibits of wheat and barley are of good quality, and no little difficulty has been experienced in deciding upon their respective merits. The barleys from Nelson quite eclipse those from other provinces, but some of the samples were damaged in the threshing to such an extent as to affect their commercial value, thus necessitating the placing in a low class exhibits of an otherwise superior character. The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company are the only exhibitors of grain who give the name of the growers appended to the exhibits, a departure from previous custom, so far as Christchurch is concerned, which we have little doubt the public will welcome most cordially. It is, doubtless, a very great encouragement to the grower when he obtains the credit justly due to him for the production of grain, &c., of superior quality, and such a practice on the part of large mercantile and other firms would be of great value at future Exhibitions. Wheat.—Tuscan: grown by W. Baxter, Brookside, Canterbury. Hunter's White; New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency, Milford. (Both of these exhibits are recommended for medals.) Barley.—Grown by—Hagan, Brightwater, Nelson; recommended for medal. Crown Brewery; F. Neiman, Spring-grove. Oats.—Canadian: grown by Earshman & Co., Pahau Reserve, Canterbury. Flour.—Moir & Co., Styx Mills, Canterbury. Oatmeal.—Moir & Co., Styx Mills. Peas.—W. Baxter, Brookside.

\*NEW ZEALAND GRAIN AGENCY Co., Christchurch.—Recommended for certificate of gold medal for excellence of exhibits. This firm exhibits samples of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Peas, Beans, and Malt, in a handsome show case of New Zealand woods. They are of very superior quality, as is evidenced by the medals and certificates obtained at Melbourne, Sydney, and Vienna, displayed in and around the show case. It is a matter for regret that the names of the growers are not given in connection with this fine and very superior collection. Wheat.—Tuscan; recommended for medal; Velvet chaff, Pearl. Barley.—Chevalier. Oats.—Polish, Canadian. Malt. Beans.

\*VICTORIAN SUGAR Co., Melbourne.—Sugar in various stages of manufacture; recommended for a certificate of gold medal.

PATTERSON, J., Tapanui, Otago.—Flour and Oatmeal. The flour is of fair quality; the oatmeal is very good, and compares favourably with that which took the first award.

#### SECOND ORDER OF MERIT.

ANDERSON, JOHN, Rangiora.—This exhibit includes Italian and Perennial Ryegrass, Cocksfoot, Linseed, Maize, and Peas. The seeds are well got up, and of fairly good quality, judging from the weights per bushel as compared with other exhibits.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY Co. (Limited).—This exhibit is composed of Ryegrass, Cocksfoot, and Linseed of fair quality.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY Co.—Wheat: Tuscan, grown by Lister and Scampton, Canterbury; Tuscan, grown by T. Coleman, Canterbury; Tuscan, grown by J. Hodgson, Irwell, Canterbury; Tuscan, grown by G. Aikenhead, Waihao, Oamaru, Otago; Tuscan, grown by T. R. Hodder and Co., Appleby, Nelson; Tuscan, grown by T. McDonnell, Arrow, Invercargill; Tuscan, grown by H. Vallance, Sefton, Canterbury; Tuscan, grown by Isaac Wilson, Ohoka, Canterbury; Tuscan, grown by W. Wright, Bennetts, Canterbury; Tuscan, grown by J. Hodgson, Irwell, Canterbury; Velvet Chaff, grown by John Reid, Elderslie, Oamaru, Otago; Velvet Chaff, grown by J. Breen, Enfield, Oamaru, Otago; Pearl Chaff, grown by T. R. Hodder and Co., Appleby, Nelson; Barley, grown by P. O'Connor, Waimea, West Nelson; barley, grown by P. Russ, Waimea, West Nelson; barley, grown by H. Challis, Waimea, West Nelson; barley grown by C. Best, Appleby, Nelson; barley, grown by J. Jait, Hope, Nelson; barley, grown by R. Mathews, Spring Creek, Blenheim. Maize: Grower's name not stated; beans: Grower's name not stated. Malt: Parker, Nelson.

HAZLETT, W. K., Thornbury, Southland.—Sparrow Bill Oats.

NEW ZEALAND GRAIN AGENCY Co.—Wheat: Tuscan, Hunter's [White, Velvet Chaff. Barley. Oats: Berlin, Tartarian. Peas.

ANDERSON, JOHN, Rangiora, Canterbury.—Exhibit of Maize, grown at Rangiora, of good quality.

EVANS, W., Timaru, Canterbury.—Recommended for a medal. Mr. Evans exhibits four samples of Wheat (two varieties) of good quality, one of which (Tuscan) is classed as of the first order of merit, and the other of the second order.

DESBOROUGH, L. V., & Co., Leeston, Canterbury.—Exhibits of Peas and Beans.

ALLAN.—Exhibit of Flour.

ANDERSON & Co., Dunedin.—Exhibit of Flour. This exhibit has been already noticed.

#### THIRD ORDER OF MERIT.

BANKS PENINSULA FARMERS' CLUB.—The exhibits of ryegrass and cocksfoot made by this club are all carelessly got up, and of indifferent quality, except the sample of cocksfoot shown by J. Ordell, which even in its imperfectly cleaned state weighed 18lb. per bushel.

DESBOROUGH, L. V.—Exhibits a small collection of seeds of fair average quality.

ISITT, W.—Collection of seeds, and models of farm roots and garden vegetables is an interesting one, but possessed of no special merit.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN & MERCANTILE AGENCY Co.—Wheat: Velvet Chaff, grown by J. Hodgson, Irwell; Farmer's Glory, grown by Isaac Waiting, West Eyreton; Golden Drop, grown by W. Moir, Methven. Barley: Grown by J. Sacherley, Waimea West, Nelson; grown by W. Baxter, Brookside, Canterbury. Oats: Danish.

## OTHER EXHIBITS EXAMINED.

BLACK, J. E., Winton, Otago.—Flour, oatmeal, and wheat. Require no comment.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

The exhibits of the National Mortgage Co. (grain), of L. V. Desborough and Co., Leeston (grain), of Mr Sutton, Halswell (grain), of J. Patterson, Dunedin (flour), S. Manning and Co., Christchurch (malt), were found on inspection to be locked; and no agents being in attendance, and the keys not obtainable, they were reluctantly passed.

In classing the various exhibits, particularly fine samples have been indicated by a recommendation for a medal. All others have been left to the discretion of the General Committee as to medals, the relative merits being indicated by the classification.

## SECTION XII.

## FIRST ORDER OF MERIT.

\*AULSEBROOK & Co. exhibit no less than thirty distinct kind of biscuits, all of them being the various shapes and designs usually made by the best English manufacturers. The samples were taken from the firm's ordinary stock, and the crispness and bloom of the biscuits was beyond comparison. They showed qualities which can only be obtained by those who make it a study and have a perfect knowledge of their trade. They also exhibited three samples of their Canterbury cakes—currants, citron, and seed. Each cake is enclosed in a neat round box lined with tinfoil. These cakes are manufactured in hundreds by machinery, and are sent all over the colony. The quality of this entire exhibit could hardly be surpassed; and one of the important requisites, viewed commercially, is that, taking qualities into consideration, their goods do not exceed in price the English article. They are well worthy of a certificate of gold medal.

NEWBURY, J.—The cracknells exhibited by Mr Newbury, of Dunedin, are the best we have ever seen.

\*TERRY & SONS' exhibit of confectionery shows to what an art this trade can be carried at the present day. We do not scruple to say it has never been surpassed as a collection, taken as a whole. This firm has been in business over a century, and as regards material and general manufacture, the greatest possible care has evidently been exercised in every detail. Particular attention has been given to the manufacture of medicated and

other lozenges required by druggists, and we would draw attention to the display as being the most complete of its kind. We would, therefore, recommend certificate of gold medal for the above, including candied peels, citron, orange and lemon.

LEZZA, SALVATORE.—We would place Mr Lezza first on the list for French and Italian confectionery. His specialties in this particular have no competitors, as his goods are all of a most artistic and unique order. We would draw attention to the following lines, all of which are manufactured by himself, and equal to any Parisian make we have seen:—Cocconut, candied fruits, pate de guimeauve, dragers, chocolat a la creme, and bonbons.

MOULDEY, W., exhibits a large stock of the most beautiful boiled goods we have seen, and in splendid condition. We award him for boiled confectionery only.

\*CANDY, C. B.—We have minutely examined the cheeses manufactured by Mr Candy, and are fully persuaded they are a most useful and thoroughly prepared article. They are, without doubt, the finest flavoured and most perfectly made. We would therefore recommend a special award in this instance.

\*AKAROA FARMERS' CLUB.—This exhibit occupied the jury for a considerable period, and they took great pains to arrive at a conclusion which would give rise to no question. They tasted every cheese, and took great care in their selection. They are not aware of the names of the exhibitors, but would class the cheeses in the following order of merit:—No. 18 on the list comes first, and is clearly manufactured, and has a sound special flavour of its own. With age, we think this make will soon become widely known and appreciated. We would award to No. 18 silver medal. We wish particularly to draw the public attention to the excellence of this exhibit of the Akaroa Farmers' Club from beginning to end. It reflects great credit and honour upon every exhibitor and upon the country and district. Such a display in this article has never before been made in this country. The jury were unanimous in expressing this opinion, and in such a highly important industry feel sure their views will be generally endorsed. N.B.—In consequence of these remarks the committee resolved to award a certificate of gold medal to the Akaroa Farmers' Club for a collective exhibit.

WEBB, JUBAL.—These cheeses are all of a first-class order and peculiar to themselves.

\*WATSON AND PATERSON, Melbourne.—This firm's exhibit of bacon and hams showed great perfection and care in preparation, and we unhesitatingly place them—gold medal.

GREEN, T. H., Christchurch, makes a magnificent show of New Zealand hams and bacon, and the general get-up of his goods displays great care and workmanship. We examined a splendid 16lb ham, and large sides of bacon, prime, sound, and without a blemish. We would commend this exhibit.

M'LEAN, A. H., Christchurch, exhibited some excellent pickles, which will bear comparison with any in the world. If he continues to produce this article at a reasonable figure, the imported article must disappear before it. They were crisp, fresh, and good to eat, in excellent condition, and attractively got up for sale.

MILSOM & Co., Christchurch, exhibited a sauce, which we consider exceedingly good.

MELLOR, London.—Mellor's sauce maintained its usual excellence.

BROWN, W. P., Malvern, Victoria.—Tomato Sauce.

\*NEW ZEALAND PROVISION Co., Belfast, Christchurch.—This company exhibited preserved meats in a new design of tin, so constructed that during the process of cooling the meat is naturally compressed. No room is lost in the tin, and on examination we unhesitatingly say we have never seen preserved meats in such prime order and condition, or so well turned out. We imagine that from its excellent quality and convenient size, it will come extensively in use. The factory is at Belfast, near Christchurch, and a large number of hands are employed at the work.

GEAR, J., Wellington, has a very extensive collection of preserved meats. His soups are of special excellence and of great variety. Silver medal for soups.

BONNINGTON, GEORGE, Christchurch.—We carefully tested the qualities of the several exhibits under this heading in class 53. We specially particularise his grape saline and Irish moss.

GEE, A., Christchurch, exhibited calves' foot and other jellies.

NESTLE, HENRI, London.—Milk food and condensed milk, both of unequalled quality.

\*BORWICK, GEORGE & SONS, London.—This baking powder keeps up its reputation as a first-class article.

ROW & Co., Sydney, exhibit a bottled vinegar in prime order and first-class quality.

\*TRENT BROS., Christchurch.—For coffee, chicory, white and black pepper.

STRANG, D., Invercargill.—White and black pepper.

ORIENTAL Co., Christchurch.—Spices. First order of merit, silver medal.

PHILLIPS & SON, Swansea, England.—Dandelion coffee.

\*SYMINGTON, THOMAS, Edinburgh.—Extracts of coffee, coffee and milk, and cocoa and milk. These are prepared by a very fine vacuum process, and a unique method by which they are enabled to retain the aroma of the fresh roasted article; they have a standard reputation, and possess great merit.

LEWIS & WHITTY, Melbourne.—The magnificent taste displayed by this firm deserves great praise, and we award for general exhibit.

\*NELSON, DALE & Co., London.—For gelatine this firm keeps up their reputation.

\*ANTI-TROPIC Co., London.—Glacialine, for preserving food, milk, soups, &c.

\*SYMINGTON & Co., W., Market Harborough.—Their pea flour and pea soup are first-class articles.

\*FRY & SONS, J. S., Bristol.—Chocolate. For perfection in manufacture, the result of careful preparation with best machinery, this exhibit stands alone. The taste and elegance displayed in the various forms of chocolate and in the fancy boxes in which they are sold reflects great credit upon the taste of the firm.

\*HIGGIN, THOMAS, Northwich, Cheshire.—Salt, exhibited by Mr. Higgin, is of the most pure description and colour. It is free from lime, magnesia, and other deliquescent substances, being pure and without bitterness. This salt is well known in the United States, Canada, and other colonies.

\*CORBETT, JOHN, Stoke Prior Works.—Salt exhibited from these works is of equal merit with other make. We would specially draw attention to a most perfect exhibit of pure bay salt we have ever seen.

[The jury were unable to come to any decision between these two exhibits, and would recommend that a certificate of merit be given to each, with silver medal if possible.]

\*WEBB, JUBAL, England.—York hams in magnificent condition.

ANGASTON PRESERVING COMPANY, South Australia.—Fruits, preserved in syrup. These are beautiful goods, in prime order and condition, and deserve certificate of merit, with silver medal award.

\*MURRAY, ALEXANDER, & SONS, Craiglee, Australia.—Jams and preserved fruits. For quality and condition these goods are unequalled.

KIRKPATRICK, Nelson.—These goods were in good order, and if they can be produced at a sufficiently low price to retail reasonably, should become a favourite brand.

\*NEW ZEALAND DRUG COMPANY (Kempthorne, Prosser, and Co.)—The jury having recommended highest awards to this firm for baking powders, blacking, annatto, essence of rennetts, and draught vinegar, it was resolved to award certificate of gold medal "for the general excellence of their collection."

\*D. BUMSTEAD & Co., London.—Table and kitchen salt, salt in bottles, jars, and packets. We consider the appearance of the various kinds exhibited to be very excellent.

\*DROITWICH SALT COMPANY, London.—Bay, dairy, broad and broken fine salts, of very superior quality.

\*BLANCHFLOWER & SONS, London.—We have again examined this exhibit, and their potted meats are of true flavour, reasonable price, and in excellent condition, the stock being much superior to the samples at the Exhibition.

\*GRIMBLE & Co., London.—Vinegar in bottle, for excellence of manufacture, combining strength, purity, and cheapness.

\*NELSON, MOATE, & Co., Christchurch.—The exhibitors of the best packet of teas by pence per pound.

STEELE & Co., OCTAVIUS, Calcutta.—Indian teas of excellent quality.

CHRISTIAN, W.—Mr. Christian's toffies, comfits, lozenges, and sundries are a very fine lot of goods, and show how extensively he must have manufactured to produce such a choice variety of articles.

#### SECOND ORDER OF MERIT.

MURRAY, & SONS, ALEXANDER, Craiglee, Australia.—Exhibits of biscuits were very extensive, and deserve commendation. We would therefore place them second on the list.

NEW ZEALAND DRUG COMPANY (Kempthorne, Prosser, and Co., Limited). Williams' Australian yeast powder is an excellent and widely-known article.

ORIENTAL Co., Christchurch.—Coffee and chicory. Second order of merit, bronze medal.

CREASE, E. H., Wellington.—Spices, ginger. Second order of merit and bronze medal.

GEAR, J., Wellington.—Preserved meats.

COMFORT, H., Christchurch.—Tomato sauce.

SOUL, WASHINGTON, Sydney.—Australian relish is also of first-class quality.

PICKLE COMPANY, Christchurch.—The exhibit of this company was exceedingly creditable, and in good order.

M'CALLUM, A., Templeton.—These goods we would place next as worthy of commendation. The rolled sides of bacon and mutton are in excellent order.

AKAROA FARMERS' CLUB.—Cheese No. 17—Cheese.

LAMB, J., Auckland, exhibits some first-class ship biscuits, which deserve mention under this section. Certificate of merit.

KESSELL & Co., Dunedin.—Warrickshire sauce will come greatly into use.

### THIRD ORDER OF MERIT—CERTIFICATES.

W. THOMPSON & S. MANNING, Christchurch.—Jams were exhibited by these firms, and we would accord honourable mention in both cases.

ANSTED & Co., Oamaru, exhibited some starch, which is worthy of certificate of honourable mention.

GRIFFIN & SONS, Nelson.—Exhibit of biscuits reflects great credit on the mode of their preparation.

CREASE, E. W., Wellington.—Dandelion coffee.

CREASE, E. W., Wellington, exhibited an egg powder.

SKINNER, —, Brisbane, exhibited potted meats and soups.

MEIN, W. H., Christchurch.—These preserved meats were of good quality.

AKAROA FARMERS' CLUB, Nos. 49 and 24.—No. 49 is an excellent cheese, and is classed third. No. 24 is an especial make, and is classed fourth.

CAREW & Co., Dunedin.—Excellent sauces.

ALLEN & SONS.—Excellent sauces.



## SECTION XIII.

### FIRST ORDER OF MERIT.

\*MARSHALL AND COPELAND, Dunedin.—Pale Ales. This firm's XXXX pale bitter ale stood out in a remarkable way, and exhibits all the qualities of a well-made bitter ale.

MARTIN, Invercargill.—Excellent family ale, soft and clean. Silver medal.

JOEL, Dunedin.—Good light, sound ale, clean and well made. Silver medal.

\*SPEIGHT & Co., Dunedin.—Export pale ales. First-class, stands out prominently as a very superior ale.

COCHRANE, EDWARD, Dunedin.—Bright, clean, brisk. Silver medal.

\*SPEIGHT & Co., Dunedin.—Strong ales. Good, sound, strong ale of considerable merit.

\*STANDARD BREWERY, Christchurch.—A pungent strong ale, very well made and old. This ale, although hardly suitable for ordinary consumption, is exceptionally good.

INNES & Co., F., Waltham.—Good, well-made, strong ale. Silver medal.

\*TENNANT, J. & A., Glasgow.—Bottled ales. Imported.

IND & COOPE, London.—Bottled ales. Silver medal.

MANNING, S., Christchurch.—Bottled ales—colonial. Good bottled ale. Silver medal.

ECKERSLEY & M'FARLANE, Kaiapoi.—Good bottled ale. Silver medal.

CROWE & Co., Christchurch.—Bottlers of New Zealand beers. Two kinds, good and well bottled. Silver medal.

EDMUNDS & Co., Dublin.—Stout. Bottled Guinness. Silver medal.

TOURTEL, E., Tantonville.—Laager beer, France. A little out of condition, but a well manufactured pleasing light beer of the laager description, deserving high commendation. Silver medal.

\*KIMBALL & Co., W. S., New York.—Cigarettes and general collection of tobacco.

\*WILLS & Co., W. D., Bristol.—For manufactured tobacco and snuff.

FLEMING, JUBAL, Christchurch.—Cigarettes and cigars. The cigarettes are made of pure mild tobacco, and are of good quality. The cigars are of fine quality, a little out of condition from the climatic changes of the Exhibition building.

[The exhibits under this class were small in number, and do not call for any further remarks.]

VEUVE MOUNIER ET SES FILS, Epernay.—Champagne; special Cuvée. Silver medal.

PRIEUR, CH. & A., Vertus.—Champagne; extra sec, silver medal. This is a good sound wine, and we award first order of merit because it is very good value for its price.

KIRKER, GREER & Co., Belfast and Glasgow.—Irish whisky in bulk. Fine Irish whisky, soft and mellow. Silver medal.

CROWE & Co., Christchurch.—The award given by us previously refers to bottled stouts as well as ales.

\*BLACKWELL & Co., W. T., Durham, North Carolina.—Tobacco, long and short cut and cigarettes. Recommended for a certificate of gold medal for tobacco. The tobacco is bright Carolina leaf; the cigarettes are of excellent, mild flavour, and free from nitrates, but they appear to be made up rather too tightly to draw well.

\*MILSON & Co., Christchurch.—Aerated waters and cordials. We would recommend a certificate of gold medal for the collection as being the best in these divisions.

\*ROSS & Co., Belfast.—Ginger ale, lime juice and bitters. All of first quality.

\*SIEGERT & Co., Trinidad.—Angostura bitters. Unequaled of their kind.

SUMMERS & Co., W., Bristol.—Aerated waters. Of excellent quality.

LANE & Co., Dunedin.—Cordials. Good collection, well made.

CUVELIER & FILS, J. B., Bruxelles.—A good collection of liqueurs.

\*MEYER & COBLENZ, Bingen on Rhine.—A large and varied collection of sparkling and still hocks and sparkling Moselle. All were sound wines and of good quality for the price. The better class hocks, both still and sparkling, deserve the highest possible award. We can strongly recommend a certificate of gold medal for the still wines and another for the sparkling.

\*IODOCIUS & Co., Coblenz.—A small collection of still and sparkling hocks and Moselle, all of excellent quality and price; in price equal to Mayer and Coblenz's. Although the latter have at least one wine superior to Iodocius, yet Iodocius' wines are all so entirely excellent that we would also recommend them for a certificate of gold medal.

\*SALTER & SON, Saltram Vineyard, Angaston.—Wines of excellent make and quality, especially the cup wine and the misnamed "sherry," which are capable of competing with high-priced Spanish and Portugal wines.

\*AULD, W. P., Auldana, Adelaide.—The light wines having a distinct character of their own, of excellent quality and thoroughly sound. The sweet wines worthy of high commendation.

HARDY, THOMAS, Bankside, Adelaide.—Oomoo wines, sound and full bodied, pleasant to the taste.

CALDWELL & Co., Melbourne.—A good collection of sound wholesome wines.

AUSTRALIAN FREEHOLD LAND AND PRODUCE Co., Melbourne.—A good collection of sound wholesome wines.

DAVENPORT, SAMUEL, Beaumont, Adelaide.—Chateau Beaumont is an excellent wine, deserving of high commendation.

SMITH, J. P., Nelson.—Fruit wines. Well-made farm house wines.

\*SMITH & GIBB, Glasgow.—Two Scotch whiskies, both of the highest class, soft to the taste and full of flavour.

FORD & SON, W., Leith.—Collie blend; soft and good.

KIRKER, GREER & Co., Belfast and Glasgow.—Good Scotch whisky.

\*FALKNER, FRANCIS, Dublin.—Eagle brand Irish whisky of great excellence.

GILBEY & Co., London.—Irish whisky. Good.

HINE & Co., T., Cognac.—Brandy. Very fine quality.

RUCK, FENWICK & RUCK, London.—This firm exhibits a large variety of wines and spirits. None quite came up to the first standard, but they were all fair and some good.

#### SECOND ORDER OF MERIT.

MONTSERRAT Co., London.—Lime juice compounds.

GULLIVER & Co., Aylesbury, England.—Aerated waters.

SWANWICK, Picton.—Excellent raspberry syrup.

ROWLANDS, DR., New York.—Sarsaparilla. Exceedingly good.

MACDONALD, Melbourne.—Australian hop bitters. Very good.

VICTORY MANUFACTURING Co., Melbourne.—Quinine, orange wine, and tonic wine of good quality.

MOFFET, Invercargill.—Ginger wine and brandy. Both good.

GILLET BROS., Bordeaux.—A collection of clarets. Sound good wines.

WRIGHT & GREIG, Glasgow.—Old whisky of good quality.

BURKE, —, Liverpool.—Irish whisky. Good ordinary quality.

CUDDON & Co., Fendalton.—Bitter ales. Good, sound bitter ale.

ASHE & NEPHEW, J. F., Liverpool.—Bottled ales. Imported.

GIFFEN.—Sparkling ale.

CUDDON & Co., Fendalton.—Bottled ales. Colonial.

INNIS & Co., F., Waltham; WOODS, Ashburton.—Stouts in bulk. These two exhibitors stood out distinctly superior to the other competitors.

MANNING, S., Christchurch.—Bottled stout. Colonial.

ECKERSLEY & M'FARLANE, Kaiapoi.—Bottled stout. Colonial.

[The bottled stouts do not call for any special notice.]

MACKESON & Co., Hythe.—Good laager beer.

## THIRD ORDER OF MERIT.

- THOMSON & COMPANY, Dunedin.—Raspberry vinegar. Good.  
 PERRY, Dr., New York.—Sarsaparilla.  
 DRUMMOND, Dr.—Sarsaparilla.  
 SOLEB, A., Wanganui.—New Zealand wines; collection.  
 GILBEY & Co., London.—Brandy.  
 BINET, FILS ET CIE, Rheims.—Champagne.  
 ECKERSLEY & M'FARLANE, Kaiapoi.—Good light bitter ale.  
 PASCOE, S., Wellington.—Good light bitter ale.  
 M'EWAN, W., Edinburgh.—Bottled ales, English. Good Indian pale.  
 STANDARD COMPANY, Christchurch.—Bottled ales, Colonial. Of two kinds exhibited, the light is deserving of certificate of merit.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

The jurors, after careful examination, offer the following remarks on the ales and stouts examined by them. The bulk ales, taking them as a whole, are very creditable exhibits, well made and wholesome. Messrs. Marshall and Copeland's XXXX pale bitter ale is one that deserves high commendation, and would attract attention in any competition among that class of ales. Mr. Speight, of Dunedin, in export ale and strong ale, also comes to the front, and deserves equal praise in those two classes. In bulk stouts some exhibits were fair, but none were worthy of such high merit as the bulk ales. The English ales in bottle had a close competition for second place; Tennant's being judged considerably better than any of the others. The colonial ales in bottle were very fair, six exhibits having a close contest. There was nothing deserving of special mention. The colonial stouts showed no great merit. The jurors have tried to be consistent in making their awards, according to a fairly high standard in each class.

Wines.—Of the wines put before us by far the highest class were the hocks, both still and sparkling, which could not have been easily beaten in any competition. The collection of clarets was small, and not out of the ordinary. There was a keen competition in champagne, but no wine shown was of sufficient merit to warrant the award of a silver medal. We were most agreeably impressed with the South Australian wines, which promise to enter into competition with all except the first vintages of Spain and Portugal. Victoria also showed several sound palatable wines of marketable quality. The New Zealand grape wines do not call for any special mention. The fruit wines were wholesome and well made.

Spirits.—The collection of whiskies, both Scotch and Irish, shown was large, most of them being very good; the varieties of thoroughly good whisky were sufficient to suit any taste, and the whole collection is worthy of high commendation. In brandies we met with nothing extraordinary, and some very poor.

Erated Waters and Cordials.—A large number of erated waters were put before us, some very poor, some fair, and a few excellent. The cordials, though numerous, were not as a rule of a high order, though one or two makers stood out with great distinctness. Siegert's Angostura bitters, among the bitters, were far before anything else. We are glad to be able to say that Milsom and Co.'s, Christchurch, and Lane and Co.'s, Dunedin, collections were very creditable to colonial industry.

## SECTION XIV.

## FIRST ORDER OF MERIT.

CROZIER, JOHN, South Australia.—Stud merino ram fleece; two fleeces, very superior, dense, well grown and pure bred, heavy clip.

CROZIER, WM., Moorna Station, South Australia.—Stud merino ewe fleece; one fleece, very superior, dense, well grown and pure bred, heavy clip.

CROZIER, WM., Moorna Station, South Australia.—Stud merino hogget fleece; one fleece very superior, dense, well grown and pure bred heavy clip.

SANDERS, JAMES, & Co., Canowie, South Australia.—Stud merino samples; a very superior collection, one sample of ram's wool being almost perfection.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY Co., Christchurch.—Greasy merino wether; three fleeces good quality, well grown, sound, shafty, and good condition.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY Co., Christchurch.—Greasy merino ewe; three fleeces, general excellence.

SHADBOLT.—Greasy cross-bred lambs; two fleeces, well bred, sound, good length.

YOUNG & DALGETY, Oamaru.—Scoured combing merino; one bale, general excellence in all points.

YORK, T., Woolston.—Scoured clothing merino (sandy fleece); showing excellent workmanship, but tender in staple.

CHAPMAN, A. J.—Scoured merino samples, one fleece.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY Co., Christchurch.—Greasy cross-bred hoggets, five fleeces, various crosses; although no competition, are well worthy in themselves.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY Co., Christchurch.—Greasy cross-bred wethers, five fleeces, various crosses; although no competition, are well worthy in themselves.

FERGUSSON, R. H. D., Gorton, Cambridge.—Greasy Lincoln fleeces; three fleeces, ram and ewe, well grown, very long in staple, one fleece particularly fine, combined with lustre.

YOUNG & DALGETY, Oamaru.—Washed merino fleece; one bale, well grown, good length, colour, and condition.

\*NEW ZEALAND PROVISION AND PRODUCE Co., Belfast, Canterbury.—Collection of scoured wools; twelve sorts, general excellence, quality, finish, and of a thoroughly representative character, strongly recommended on the above merits for certificate of gold medal.

\*NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY Co., Christchurch.—We strongly recommend the award of a certificate of gold medal to this company, on account of the general excellence of their collection of greasy wools.

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#### SECOND ORDER OF MERIT.

CROZIER, W., Moorna Station.—Stud merino ram fleece; one fleece, good quality, sound, fairly grown, and pure bred, rather tippy.

TRIPP, C. G., Orari Gorge.—Greasy merino wethers; two fleeces, fair quality, sound, medium in condition.

MANSFIELD BROS.—Greasy cross-bred lambs; one fleece, fairly well bred, sound, fair length and quality.

MURGATROYD, Avonside.—Scoured combing merino; one bale, excellent sample, but not very bright.

YORK, T., Woolston.—Scoured clothing merino; one bale pieces, fair quality, well got up.

NEW ZEALAND PROVISION AND PRODUCE Co., Belfast, Canterbury.—Scoured merino samples; one sample.

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#### THIRD ORDER OF MERIT.

TRIPP, C. G., Orari Gorge.—Greasy merino ewe; two fleeces, fairly well bred, but tender.

HOMERSHAM, J., Ashburton.—Scoured combing merino; one bale, well scoured, but deficient in body and slightly irregular.

YORK, T., Woolston.—Scoured clothing merino; one bale locks, good colour and finish.

CORDY.—Scoured merino samples.

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#### OTHER EXHIBITS EXAMINED.

CHAPMAN, Moeraki.—Scoured combing merino; an exhibit of part bale of very fine wool, well grown, and of good character, but badly sorted and scoured.

WILSON, Sir S., Victoria.—Other wools not classed; a very superior sample of excellently washed fleece.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY Co., Christchurch.—This firm show a very fair collection of samples of greasy wool, grown in Canterbury and Otago.

MURGATROYD, Avonside.—A nice exhibit of hand and machine combed tops, calculated to prove instructive, being the first process in the worsted manufacture.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Upon the whole we consider the samples of wool exhibited to be a very fair collection, but not nearly equal to what might have been shown had the Exhibition been held before the bulk of the clip had been shipped. We might here remark, in making our awards we could not fairly take small samples in competition with bales of wool, we had therefore to classify samples and bales separately.

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#### SECTION XIV.

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##### WOOL MATS.

\*BAYLEY, J., Excelsior Works, Burnside, Dunedin.—We have carefully examined this exhibit, and find it consists of a large variety of mats and rugs prepared from New Zealand sheepskins. A great variety of beautiful colours are represented, and the dyeing is perfection; and the general dressing and finish we pronounce as equal to the very best English manufacture, and reflects the greatest credit on the maker, and will doubtless tend to give this special branch of the trade an important place among our colonial industries. We recommend a first order of merit with certificate of gold medal.



## SECTION XIVB.

## FIRST ORDER OF MERIT.

HALE & Co., B., Christchurch.—Exhibit several coils of lines, from 1½-inch and under, made from imported yarn; also, several varieties of twine, including some for sheaf-binding. They also show a few balls of string for sheaf-binding made from New Zealand flax.

\*WHITON & Co., M. F., Boston, Mass.—Exhibit small samples, in cut lengths, of Manilla and Sizall rope, of good manufactures; also, a few bales of Manilla single-thread string, for sheaf-binding, of good strong quality. They also show samples of cotton duck and canvas. We recommend certificate of gold medal for Manilla string, and award silver medals for ropes and cotton duck canvas.

\*MARSHALL, J., Oxford.—Exhibits samples of European flax, grown in New Zealand, from the straw upward, in all its stages, through different processes, to manufactured plough-lines, and twine for sheaf-binding purposes. Of the latter, too much cannot be said in its favour; and providing it could be supplied in sufficient quantity, it ought to compete successfully with any imported article.

\*DONAGHY & Co., G. M., Dunedin.—Exhibit manufactured rope, made from New Zealand flax, in sizes from 4in. to ½in.; and rope, made from Manilla, in sizes from a cable of 2½in. to coils of 8in., 5in., and others, down to ½in. The New Zealand is from ordinary dressed flax, and with the Manilla, in the opinion of the judges, equal to the best English manufacture.

KING, GEORGE, Christchurch.—Exhibits a variety of samples of dyed New Zealand flax, in various colours, which may be used in the manufacture of door and bedroom mats, and for other purposes.

CESARE FIESOLE MARCHINI, Florence.—Shows a great number of all kinds of beautiful work, of baskets and other articles in Leghorn straw, all made by hand.

ROBERTSON, JOHN, Melbourne.—Exhibits carpeting for stairs, passages, &c., manufactured from dyed New Zealand and Manilla flax; also, jute. These, if not too expensive, ought to come into general use.

\*SILBURN & Co., A., Woolston.—Exhibit a variety of good roping flax, in bales and otherwise, from coarse to finer qualities; also, some samples as grown in its natural state—all New Zealand growth. They also show one bale of New Zealand flax in pulp, for paper manufacturing, with a few specimens of the same pressed for felting purposes. Should the flax, as dressed in the two latter forms, be produced at a reasonable cost, it should prove a boon to the colony.

\*GOULD, R., Christchurch.—Exhibits several coils of lines, made from imported yarn, from 1½in. and under, and shop twines of several kinds, including some sheaf-binding string. He also shows samples of single-thread New Zealand dressed flax, for reaper binding. The whole of these exhibits we think equal to the English manufacture.

## SECOND ORDER OF MERIT.

HAYMAN BROS., Kaiapoi.—Exhibit samples of rope and twine, for reaper binding purposes, made from New Zealand flax; the rope in sizes of 3in. to 1in.; the twine in single thread.

OLDHAM & SONS, Auckland.—Exhibit coarse matting, for floors, manufactured from New Zealand flax; but as no price was given we could not determine whether it could be placed in competition with the imported article.

BEVAN, T., Wairoa.—Exhibits a small sample of 1½in. rope, and twine for sheaf-binding, made from Native hand-dressed flax. This should have the gold medal, providing it could be produced at the same price as the machine-dressed flax.

## OTHER EXHIBITS EXAMINED.

SEWELL, C., Marlborough Town.—Four coils of small rope, and one bundle of ordinary dressed flax, for roping purposes.

SEED, JAMES, Rangiora.—One bale of very good dressed flax, for roping purposes; superior to above, but price not mentioned in either case.

DAVIS, Wairoa.—A very good, though small, sample of European flax, dressed for making into twine. He also shows a sample of the seed from which it was grown.

MERCANTILE AGENCY Co., Auckland.—Show two hanks of very superior New Zealand flax, for roping purposes. We think this sample equal to any exhibit for the same purpose.

## SECTION XV.

## FIRST ORDER OF MERIT.

AULSEBROOK, A., Christchurch.—For utility and inventiveness to meet the requirements of the trade, this exhibit commands special notice. From the jewellers' ring box to the milliners' extra sizes are here to be found with an almost faultless finish. The material used is of a more durable nature than the imported article, and the price more favourable to the buyer. This exhibit possesses many points of excellence.

FABER, E., New York.—Lead pencils, slate pencils, and indiarubber goods. An excellent exhibit.

\*FAIRCHILD, L. W., New York.—An exhibit of gold and silver pen and pencil cases; equal to anything of the kind manufactured in Europe, of the most elegant and chaste designs. A handsome variety in gold, silver, pearl, and other metals.

\*LOCKWOOD, HOWARD, New York.—Their "American Mail and Export Journal" is a marvel of printer's work. Many other works are published by this firm, which are splendid specimens of typography. Their specimens of lithography and engraving, including photo-electrotype printing, cannot be surpassed.

WADE, & Co., H. D., New York.—An attractive and very superior exhibit of black and coloured printing inks. The book and illustrated inks are of permanent colour, extra good quality, showing much care and good material in their manufacture.

\*THE WHITTING PAPER Co., Holyoke, Mass.—Handmade and machine-made writing and account book papers of surpassing excellence. Very even, well finished, and strong in texture, and in such variety of weights as to command the favourable attention of stationers and printers.

\*WIMBLE & Co., F. T., Melbourne and Sydney.—This very large exhibit of lithographic and letterpress, black and coloured inks, and varnishes, gives every indication of being very superior. The colour is well defined, possessing a richness and density so much desired by printers. We have seen nothing to equal this exhibit either in quantity, quality, or price.

GREENWOOD & BATTLEY, London.—The "Sun" platten printing machine. A very imposing exhibit of these machines, all possessing extra strength in their construction. The new impression regulator is a great improvement, and will be welcome to pressmen and machinists.

SEGGIE, A., London.—A bronze printing machine. Specially commended on account of its usefulness to printers. A new invention, and cannot fail to command approval.

WIMBLE & Co., F. T., Melbourne.—Specimen printing in gold on leather and gelatine, showing much beauty in colour, evenness in impression, and perfect in register. These specimens are produced by the use of Mackay's gold lettering machine.

\*GOODALL & SON, C., London.—We are bound to call special attention to a few of sixteen exhibits, viz., playing cards, ball programmes, menu cards, faultless in colour, artistic and chaste in design, beautiful finish, and in great variety. Their writing papers, including Baskerville's, cannot be surpassed either in quality or price. The general finish and beauty of their boxed stationery cannot be too much praised.

\*JOHNSTON & Co., W. A., London and Edinburgh.—The maps of this firm are the best ever produced.

\*STEPHENS, H. C., London.—The writing and copying inks of this firm are the finest and most durable ever produced.

\*UNWIN BROTHERS, London.—A fine exhibit of patent enamelled zinc show boards, apparently indestructible. Also specimens of chromo and photo-lithography. This is an exhibit of first-class talent, work of no common order.

\*FORD, THOMAS B., Sankley Mills, Loudwater, Bucks.—Blotting Papers. Very absorbent; will not become hard or close; colours not affected by

climate, and are considered by the trade as equal, if not superior, to any other manufactured. We consider them entitled to the highest position.

\*WESTON, BYRON, Dalton, Mass.—Linen ledger and record papers. The specimens brought under our notice of ledger papers are very superior in texture and surface finish, uninfluenced by climatic changes, a matter of great importance to the mercantile offices. In the United States they are extensively used.

\*PUBLIC PRINTER, Washington, D.C.—The official record of the Paris Exposition, in 5 vols. A well got-up work. As a specimen of printing, paper, and lithography, unequalled.

\*MITCHELL, W., London.—Exhibit of steel pens. Unequalled.

\*GILLOTT & Co., JOSEPH, London and Birmingham.—Stationery. Too well known for any comments to be necessary on this beautiful exhibit.

\*NEWMAN & DINGLINGER, New York.—The exhibit of this firm in chromolithograph labels is worthy of special notice for the richness and purity of colour, combined with artistic design and execution. We are glad to have the opportunity of viewing these specimens, as we believe the trade will fully appreciate samples of the kind we have inspected.

MACKELLAR, SMITH & JORDAN, America.—Metal type of a superior kind.

WIMBLE & Co., F. T., Melbourne.—Furnival's "Guillotine" Machine. Of superior merit to any other of the same kind.

\*LEONARDT & Co., D. T., Birmingham. Steel Pens. This exhibit is one in every way worthy of the attention of all who are of an enquiring and inventive turn of mind. The various stages of the manufacture of steel pens are here shown—from the plain sheet of steel till it undergoes the eleventh stage, which is the finishing one. The exhibit shows specimen work of the high-class tools and machinery used in pen manufacture which cannot be overlooked. A good assortment of gold and silver pen and pencil cases, as also the illustrated export box covers, on view. We consider this exhibit merits first order for the steel pens, also as an instructive exhibit.

\*MATAURA PAPER MILL COMPANY, Southland.—This Company has been formed about four years. Their paper is manufactured from Native grasses, such as tussock, flax, &c., possessing strength and toughness. The consumption in New Zealand is about 300 tons per annum. It is much cheaper than the imported article. It consists of wrapping papers suitable for all trades, of various weights and sizes, and as a local industry it is of great importance to New Zealand, giving employment to a large number of hands. Therefore we consider it worthy of the highest award.

\*WIGGINS, TEAPE & Co., London.—A good exhibit of hand-made and imitation writing and account book papers, extra strong loan and bank record papers, excellent cartridge, &c., &c. These papers cannot be surpassed in the trade.

\*WARD, LOCK & Co., London.—This exhibit of books is the best in the Exhibition. Although comprising only a few of the valuable works published by this firm—such a "Haydon's Dictionary of Dates," "Beaton's Encyclopædia," in four volumes of 5000 pages, "Beeton's Household Management," "Fox's Book of Martyrs," "Noble Thoughts in Noble Language," sets of the poets, and a number of useful and popular works, some in elegant bindings. Messrs. W. and L. have exhibited in Melbourne and Sydney; their works are well-known in every household in all parts of the British Empire.

SPALDING & HODGE, London.—An exhibit of writing and printing papers, envelopes, &c. Many varieties in quality and colour are shown.

MARX, ZERO, Chicago.—For specimen of gold and silver enamelling on glass for show cards. As an advertising medium for trade purposes exceedingly good and artistic.

COOKE & SONS, J. S., London.—A miscellaneous assortment of printers' sundries. The representative specimens of each show good and well-finished work.

\*HEKTOGRAPH Co., New York.—Our attention has been directed to the mechanical lamp in full working order, and from what we have seen ourselves, and being assured of its being perfect in construction, we have no hesitation in giving it first place. Its construction is such that it will consume any kind of oil, give an excellent light, and is free from danger.

\*FERGUSON & MITCHELL, Dunedin.—Taking this exhibit as a whole it is undoubtedly the best.

\*TOMBS & Co., Christchurch.—For general excellence of ruling and binding, as displayed in account books and manufactured stationery, in our opinion, the best exhibitor.

PRESS Co., Christchurch.—For gilding and finishing of library binding, this being a magnificent display of careful hand tooling.

SMITH & Co., Christchurch.—For account books and ledgers, showing careful workmanship and finish, whose only fault appears to be that they are too tightly sewn, thereby causing them not to open as flat as they should do, otherwise they are as well bound as any exhibit.

#### SECOND ORDER OF MERIT.

OSBORNE, A. P., Christchurch.—Engraving on brass and copper. Workmanship of excellent character.

PAPPRILL, SILAS, Christchurch.—For variety and high character of electrotyping and stereotyping.

CATCHSIDE, W. F., London.—We have had placed before us by the representative publications by this firm—"The English Stationer," &c. We have a high opinion of general get-up of this publication, and consider it worthy of notice.

SHIPMANS & SONS, ASA L., New York.—For transfer books, scrap books, letter and invoice files of a very useful and novel character. Bronze medal.

MATHESON, W. H., London.—Improved mechanical letter binder, a useful invention for the use of mercantile offices in filing invoices, in which they can be readily referred to and permanently bound without going out of the office. Bronze medal.

#### THIRD ORDER OF MERIT.

SHIPMANS & SONS, ASA L., New York.—An exhibit of Russell's patent common-sense binders. A useful portfolio or temporary binder for newspapers and periodicals. Most ingenious.

GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne.—"The Australian Handbook for 1882." This annual publication affords the latest and largest amount of information, including much on New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji. Printing and binding good.

FURNIVAL & Co, London.—An improved guillotine cutting machine, possessing many points of excellence.

#### OTHER EXHIBITS EXAMINED.

BAILEY, THOMAS.—This exhibit is a grand piece of mechanism—a miniature printing machine. Would prove a perfect boon to printers, owing to the rapidity and neatness with which the work is executed.

GLADBACH, Rhenish Prussia.—Binding and manufacture of photo albums. Of remarkable design; good workmanship; inlaid ivory and other bindings.

CATHSIDE, W. H., London.—"Paper Makers' Journal," "English Stationer." The above are well printed and exceedingly valuable to the trade.

WIMBLE & Co., F. T., Melbourne.—A very ingenious contrivance, entitled Gast's locking-up apparatus, specially for printers, and will prove a welcome addition to the labour-saving appliances of an office.

#### SECTION XVI

##### FIRST ORDER OF MERIT.

\*SCHOURUP, P.—Photography: Permanent photographs on opal. In the last report sent in, the Jurors overlooked these photographs. The exhibitor, Mr. Schourup, deserves a certificate of gold medal for this class of photographic portraits. This process is very difficult, and when as perfectly done as in the present instance, gives a clear, life-like tone to the portrait, unattainable by the ordinary process.

\*CALVERT, SAMUEL, Melbourne.—Upon careful examination of the engravings of Mr Samuel Calvert, engraver, of Melbourne, we are of opinion that his engravings—especially the one brown-tinted, and the portrait of a lady, called "I'm ready,"—are exceptionally good.

\*GODFREY, L. J.—Wood and stone carving. Awarded first class order of merit (special).

\*GORDON, W., Wanganui.—Pen and ink and coloured sketches.—Awarded first class order of merit (special).

\*STEWART, G. F., Invercargill.—Pen and ink and coloured sketches. Awarded first class order of merit (special).

BURWELL, F. W., Invercargill.—Architectural drawings, in Indian ink, of blocks of buildings, Invercargill; also, architectural photographs of Union Bank and Bank of New Zealand.

GULLY, J.—Water colour drawings.

GIBB, J.—Oil paintings.

HODGKINS, M. W.—Oil paintings.

RICHMOND, J. C.—Water colour drawings.

STEVENS, A.—Water colour drawings.

JOHNSTON, H. J.—Oil painting, "Off the Track."

WHYMPERIS, MISS.—Oil painting on velvet fire-screen.

\*LINDT, J. W., Melbourne.—Collection of photographs.

\*BURTON BROS., Dunedin.—Collection of photographs.

TUTTLE & Co., Melbourne.—Collection of photographs.

SCHOURUP, P., Christchurch.—For both plain and coloured photographs.

HART, CAMPBELL & Co., Invercargill.—Collection of photographs.

MORRIS, Dunedin.—Collection of photographs.

FRITH & Co., Reigate, England.—For large photographic view of Canterbury Cathedral, and interior of Trinity Chapel.

HEMUS & HANNA, Auckland.—Photographs.

\*LOCKWOOD, HOWARD, New York.—Specimens of photo-typography.

\*PLANT, G. W., London.—Specimens of photo-typography.

\*THE MUSICAL COURIER, New York.

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#### SECOND ORDER OF MERIT.

FRITH & Co., Reigate, England.—For excellent collection of photographs; many of a high class as works of art, but, as a whole, variable.

FROST, Dunedin.—Collection of photographs.

CAIRE, N. J., Melbourne.—Collection of photographs.

BOTTOMLEY, J. W., Wellington.—Collection of photographs.

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#### THIRD ORDER OF MERIT.—CERTIFICATES.

HAWKINS, F. G., West Coast.—Photographs.

WILLIAMS, H., Greymouth.—Photographs.

KING, J., Greymouth.—Photographs.

COXHEAD, J., Timaru.—Photographs.

WRATISLAW, M. E., Rome.—Water colour paintings.

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#### THIRD ORDER OF MERIT.

HOYTE, J. C.—Water colour drawings.

BARRAUD, C.—Water colour drawings.

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NOTE.—The Art Gallery collected by Mr. A. Fletcher deserves special mention (though the Jurors were not required to criticise the individual exhibits), as containing a very excellent collection of paintings in oils and water colours, many of which stand out as works of the highest order, and of great value. Taken as a whole, they are of rare excellence. The Jurors think that Mr. Fletcher's gallery should have the highest order of merit, with special distinction.

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#### SECTION XVII.

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##### FIRST ORDER OF MERIT.

\*BICKERTON, Professor, Christchurch.—For a collection of apparatus to illustrate in an inexpensive manner, and without much labour in preparation, the chief principles of experimental science.

\*FERRIS & Co., Bristol.—For inventiveness, great variety, excellent workmanship, and beautiful finish of surgical instruments and appliances, galvanic batteries, coils, &c. Many of the new instruments are made according to the suggestions of eminent specialists.

\*HARLING, London.—For inventiveness, excellence of design and finish of mathematical drawing instruments, theodolites, and other survey instruments. The drawing instruments are in most cases fitted with a new and very superior mode of fixing the needle points. Many improvements are shown in the mode of construction of set square scales and protractors, and a very beautiful instrument for drawing an ellipse is also shown. The theodolite examined by the jurors bore the test of cross-reading and reversal perfectly on the horizontal divisions, and fairly on the vertical.

\*JONES, G. H., London.—For great variety and excellence of designs and workmanship of artificial teeth and dental appliances; for the high quality of the general collection.

\*JUVET & Co., Cauajoharie, New York.—Time globes. For inventiveness, strength, and elegance of design and increased usefulness both for practical and educational purposes. These globes are of a light and pleasing design, combined with considerable strength and rigidity, and are very truly made; while the method of mounting is far more useful and instructive than that of those shown in ordinary use. The globe shows at once the true inclination of the earth to the elliptic, and consequently is useful in teaching physical geography. The whole globe is much more easily read than usually is the case. The equatorial circle is divided into the twenty-four hours; so that by setting the globe to local time the true time in any other part of the globe may be seen at once. One of the globes is provided with a clock, which causes it to rotate in such a manner that when once it is set to local time it shows by mere inspection at any moment the time in any part of the earth.

NOBLE, —, Christchurch.—For an exhibit of a variety of induction coils and batteries, of good design and workmanship.

\*PAIN, —, London.—For variety and beauty of design and general excellence of pyrotechnical appliances of every description.

PAPPRILL, S., Christchurch.—Exhibits some very good specimens of electroplating and electro-typing; also some very good cheap forms of handy constant batteries and induction coils. The jurors consider that merit is due to the exhibitor for the establishment of electro-depositing as a local industry.

\*PROCTOR, —, Christchurch.—For excellence of workmanship and great variety of spectacle glasses suited to every description of optical defect. These are shown in all stages of manufacture, both in quartz and glass. The local manufacture of these glasses is of considerable importance, being made in every combination of spherical and cylindrical form required. There are also exhibited some well-made condensers, and some "Coddington," "Stanhope," and other lenses. The jurors consider this an exhibit of special merit.

ROCKE, TOMPSITT, & Co., Melbourne.—For excellence in the manufacture of elastic surgical stockings and bandages.

\*BAKER, JOHN H., Chief Surveyor, Christchurch.—For good collection of survey maps and charts, illustrating the whole system of trigonometrical and detailed survey, as well as finished maps.

LEMAIRE, A., Paris.—For clear definition, perfect achromary of opera glasses, and for finished workmanship in their mountings.

SYKES, W. J., Christchurch.—For good collection of artificial teeth, with celluloid, vulcanite, and gold settings, on pneumatic and other systems.

\*TELEGRAPH CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE COMPANY.—For case of specimens of submarine cables, showing sections and external appearance of the shore end, intermediate, and deep-sea portions of submarine cables, representing the mode of construction of 71,000 miles of cable laid by the company. This exhibit fully illustrates the progress of submarine telegraphy up to the present time.

WEBSTER, W. Auckland.—Foul Log Detectors; for inventiveness and

safety to life and property. This machine consists of an arrangement by which, when the log is foul, a bell is caused to ring three times, thus calling attention to its state.

\*GREY & HALFORD, London.—These eyes are remarkably well made, and true to nature, the varieties of the iris being exceedingly well imitated.

#### SECOND ORDER OF MERIT.

BAILEY & KERR.—For the best exhibit of scientific toys. Of considerable inventiveness and great excellence of manufacture.

WILSON, H. E., Nelson.—For collection of artificial teeth; well made and mounted.

HOLLOWAY, Melbourne.—For a great variety of electroplate and electrotype medals, stars, Freemasons' jewels, &c.

LANGWELL, P., West Melbourne.—Improved nasal, oval respirator; for an effective apparatus for inhaling antiseptics.

#### THIRD ORDER OF MERIT.

HOLLOWAY, Melbourne.—For a portable sundial. This is a cheap and portable form of sundial, made of cast-iron.

PACKER, Nelson.—Mechanical leg—good construction and workmanship.

#### OTHER EXHIBITS EXAMINED.

EPHRAIM, H. L., Christchurch.—Good collection of imported watchmakers' and jewellers' tools. These tools and appliances for watchmakers appear to be of French and Swiss make. The Jury, therefore, while admitting them to be of superior finish and workmanship, do not see their way to make any award, unless to the actual makers of the various articles.

M'HALE, J. W., Christchurch.—Calculating machine.

TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.—New Zealand Government shows for "exhibition only," a very fine case of instruments used in duplex and quadruplex telegraphy.



## SECTION XVIII.

## FIRST ORDER OF MERIT.

- \*BRINSMEAD, JOHN. & SONS, London.—Pianos.  
 \*ALLISON, RALPH & SONS, London.—Pianos.  
 \*SMITH, J. P., & SONS, London.—Cheap Pianos.  
 \*SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, Dresden.—Pianos.  
 BESSON ET CIE., Paris.—Wind Instruments.  
 \*MILNER & THOMPSON, Christchurch.—For an excellent collection of pianos and other musical instruments.

## SECTION XIX.

## FIRST ORDER OF MERIT.

ELMSLEY & CURLETT, Christchurch.—Brougham, light, elegant, and well finished.

MOOR, W., Christchurch.—Two buggies of excellent workmanship. Low price, and suitability for general purposes.

ROBIN & Co., Dunedin.—Prince Albert phaeton and cut under single buggy. Highly finished, elegant design, light, and well suited for town.

STEWART, J. & W., Dunedin.—Excellent light buggy. Handsome design, superior finish. A creditable exhibit of the carriage building trade.

\*SMITH, ALLISON D., Locomotive Superintendent of Railways, Middle Island, Addington.—This collection is highly creditable to the Department, deserving the highest praise, the workmanship and the arrangements being of a very superior character.

MOOR, W., Christchurch.—Brougham, of first-class workmanship, excellent material, but we consider the wheels, by their weight, somewhat spoil the uniformity of this exhibit.

## SECOND ORDER OF MERIT.

ELMSLEY & CURLETT, Christchurch.—Victoria phaeton. Useful carriage and moderate price.

GLANVILLE & Co., Christchurch.—Four-wheel dog cart and waggnette, both useful vehicles and well finished.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

The jurors regret that in a country like New Zealand where carriage building is now so thoroughly established, this interest should be so lightly represented, only a few exhibits in this class appearing. We remark that some makers still adhere to the heavier wheels, which, although adapted to the roads of the colony at an earlier period, are not now so suitable for general purposes, and to which end is sacrificed the elegant appearance of modern vehicles. The workmanship, with few exceptions, we consider excellent, and in some instances the vehicles might be classed fairly with any of the best English and American makers. We notice that in some cases the painting is faulty, while the other work is most praiseworthy. We regret that by the omission of quoting the prices of several exhibits we are unable to come to a decision as to the relative value, the price being so important a consideration.

## LADIES' COURT.

—o:—

## SECTION XX.

## FIRST ORDER OF MERIT.

\*MENLOVE, Mrs., Oamaru.—Wax and paper flowers, leather work, cone work, outline crewel work, baskets of bead work, skeleton leaves, &c. All these works beautifully executed; none of the designs can, however, be considered remarkable.

DALZIEL, Mrs., Dunedin.—Silk opera cloak, beautifully designed and executed.

TURTON, Mrs. H. H., Wellington.—Lace Bracket and Banneret. Designs most satisfactory, and the work very carefully executed.

WILLES, Mrs., Riccarton.—Door with painted panels. Shows some very good design and drawing. The iris or flag is, however, scarcely appropriate for the upper panels of a door.

DAVIS, Miss E. C., Halswell.—Flowers from nature are cleverly painted on tinted paper; the delicacy usually so difficult to get is very truthfully rendered.

THORNTON, MRS., Hobart.—Cosy and drape. The natural rendering of the wattle exceedingly good; the borders of the cosy too elaborate, and the flowers of the drape, although true to nature and cleverly worked, are too crowded.

KELLY, MISS.—Curtains and drape. The only work in which conventional treatment has been adopted; the pomegranate has been taken, and considerable skill displayed in its treatment; more variety might have been given to the fruit, both as to form and position.

REEVES, MRS., Opawa.—Cabinet, with feathers in crewel work. Very satisfactory piece of decoration, well designed and executed.

NELSON, MRS., Adelaide.—This exhibit consists of seeds of the melon and various plants that have been specially prepared and arranged in the shape of bracelets, crosses, and various shapes, showing considerable skill and taste in the arrangement.

PAPPRILL, MRS. SILAS, Worcester Street.—Artificial flowers, cone frames, &c. A large quantity of work showing great care and ingenuity.

#### SECOND ORDER OF MERIT.

WOOD, MRS. S., Christchurch.—This lace differs in character from the lace already judged in this court. The exhibit is carefully executed, and shows considerable ingenuity.

ALLEN, MRS., Picton.—Silk crochet table cover. A great deal of work, beautifully done; no design, however, can be traced in this arrangement.

BANKS, MRS., Tilford.—Screen embroidered drape.

BLOXAM, MRS., Cambridge Terrace.—Berlin wool picture, "Lady Jane Grey refusing the Crown."

CHARTERIS, MRS., Fendalton.—Crewel tea cloth, "Pirates of Penzance."

MALCOLM, MISS, Dunedin.—Chair and screen, in silk embroidery. The general arrangement and balancing of the parts very well managed, considerable taste shown in selection; details of drawing are, however, somewhat weak, as in the stalks of the leaves and flowers.

RHODES, MRS. R. H., Elmwood.—Embroidered chair.

SEAGER, MISS.—Frontal for altar. Rich piece of work, beautifully executed.

EVANS, MRS.—Oil paintings. Show some creditable work and considerable power to use the medium employed.

HELMORE, MISS, Merivale.—Water colours (Chops of the Channel).

INGLIS, MISS, Christchurch.—Still life from nature. As studies of colour these works are very satisfactory; the drawing is a little weak in places.

SPENSLEY, MISS I. B., Woolston.—Flowers and figure; some good work in the figure drawing; flowers are a little dull in colour.

HARRIS, MISS E. C., Nelson.—Silk drapes, table tops, flowers. The arrangements as to design and grouping are very satisfactory, but the total absence of light and shade and the weakness of drawing, more especially in the groups of flowers, is remarkable.

REEVES, MISS, Opawa.—Mantle drape. The drawing and colour are scarcely so vigorous as they might have been; the arrangement is, however, very satisfactory.

PRICE, MRS. E., Christchurch.—Wax flowers.

BALLARD, MISS, Christchurch.—Point lace handkerchief, apron trimming, collar, cuffs, &c. Considerable taste is shown in the designs here exhibited.

HARRINGTON, MRS., Christchurch (eighty-two years of age). Scrap knitting. Colours satisfactorily arranged, and the work beautifully done.

PAPPRILL, MISS ROSA, Christchurch.—Point and Honiton lace.

GAZE, MRS., South Rakaia.—Case of anatomised leaves. Beautiful specimens of this class of work. Botanists will probably take exception to so many different plants growing out of the same stem. The poppy capsule, too, has lost the beautiful lips which are so characteristic. Several good examples of painting on pottery are also exhibited.

VIRTUE, MRS., Christchurch.—Embroidered cushion.

LINN, MRS. R., Oxford Terrace.—Wool Crochet Work.

RAINE, MRS., Nelson.—Worked Quilt.

#### THIRD ORDER OF MERIT.

BAKER, MRS. & MRS HUMPHRIES.—Embroidered table cover.

BRUCE, MISS E. A.—Fender stool in crewel. The work most carefully done. The design however is scarcely appropriate; the plant chosen should have been such as we find in nature in horizontal positions creeping over the ground.

MONSON, MISS, Christchurch.—Sofa cushion, raised crewel, very neatly worked, but the design somewhat vague.

PERCY, MRS M., Christchurch.—Mantle drape.

PIXLEY, MISS I., Christchurch.—Mantle drape, crewel. An effective work, carefully executed. The birds very well suggested, with the exception of the kingfisher, which is a little out of drawing.

STRANGE, MISS A., Christchurch.—Occasional chair, crewel. The design and work most satisfactory.

WOOD, MRS. E. J., Dunedin.—Flowers in crewel. Some parts of this work are exceedingly well rendered, both as regards drawing and colour. On the other hand, as a group it is empty, the stalks of the different plants are lost behind the first flower or leaf they meet. The work, however, is well executed.

FLETCHER, MRS. J. J., Christchurch.—Banner. These New Zealand flowers are very well drawn; the arrangement and individual flowers are, however, without light and shade. The colours might in several cases have been brighter.

MARSHMAN, MRS., Christchurch.—Bracket drapes painted on silk. Flowers and birds very well painted.

DAVIS, MISS R., Christchurch.—Macramé mantle drape.

REECE, Miss N. M.—Flowers in water colours. The work in these groups is fairly good.

WEAVERS, Miss, Opawa, Canterbury.—Water colour drawings. Much painstaking work; flowers somewhat feebly drawn.

DANIELS, Miss R., Kaiapoi, Canterbury.—Crochet work.

MILNES, Miss, Cust, Canterbury.—Counterpane.

HATFIELD, Mrs.—Maori mats and bag.

MORRIS, Mrs.—Scrap screen.

POLLEN, Mrs.—Sea-weeds and cone frame. Great pains have evidently been taken in the making of these works. The frames are, however, over decorated, and the arrangement is somewhat indefinite.

WATSON, Mrs.—Artificial flies, for trout fishing.

#### HONOURABLE MENTION.

BLACKETT, Mrs., Rangiora, Canterbury.—Knitted counterpane.

BLAKE, Mrs., Christchurch.—Bracket drape in crewel.

BOWRON, Miss, Hayward.—Point lace.

BRIDGE, Mrs.—Bracket and apron in crewel.

BRODRICK, Miss.—Painted mantle drape.

CHILDS, Miss, Lyttelton.—Wool pictures.

CLARKE, Miss NORA.—Picture in crewel work.

COOPER, Mrs.—Point lace cushion.

GARDINER, Mrs. W., eighty-one years of age.—Knitted counterpane.

GILLON, Miss.—Satin cushion in crewel.

GUTHRIE, Mrs.—Painted table top.

HATCHARD, Miss—Crochet work.

HERMAN, Miss.—Painted mantle drape.

HITCHINGS, Mrs.—Wool flowers.

HOLMES, Miss.—Embroidered table top.

HOWCK, Miss.—Dolls.

JACKSON, Miss.—Wool flowers.

JONES, Mrs J. P., Dunedin.—Sea weeds.

KINGSTON, Mrs, Ashburton.—Cushion, crewel embroidery.

LEETE, Miss.—Lace handkerchiefs.

MISKEN, Miss, Christchurch.—Sofa cushion in silk and wool.

PADEN, Mrs D.—Shell frames, &c.

PALMER, Miss E.—Drape and curtains.

PATTERSON, Miss.—Painted table top.

PERRYMAN, Miss.—Splash work.

PRATT, Miss.—Point lace.

REED, Mrs W., Lyttelton.—Bracket drapes, cushion, &c.

SAWTELL, Mrs, Christchurch.—Chair embroidered on satin, &c.

SNELL, Mrs.—Wool flowers.

TAYLOR, Miss.—Darned curtains.

WHITCOMBE, Miss.—Banner screen.

WILLIAMS, Mrs. J.—Hair work in frame.

#### JUVENILE COURT.

##### FIRST ORDER OF MERIT.

CALLENDER, HELEN.—Design for infant's robe; the most promising exhibit in the court.

THORNTON, IDA.—Map; most carefully done.

WOOD, AMY.—Cushion crewel work. Many of the exhibitors in the Ladies' Court might with advantage study this work, which is most beautifully done.

##### SECOND ORDER OF MERIT.

BUDDEN, ROSA.—Water colour drawings from copies; these works show considerable power.

CALLENDER, MARGARET.—Figure and landscape in pencil; the "Iron Duke" is well drawn, and the landscapes give promise of good work.

GIBSON, HELEN.—Girls' High School.

M'CULLOUGH, SARAH.—Girls' High School.

MENLOVE, Miss.—Fret work and painting.

MOIR, E.—Girls' High School.

TE HIRA MUTU.—Map and writing; all beautifully done.

PAPPRILL, LILLIAN.—Girls' High School.

SIMMONDS, MARY.

SMITH, MAY.—Slippers, crewel work.

WILLIAMS, AMY (aged seven), Picton.—Two shawls and samples.

## THIRD ORDER OF MERIT.

BELL, EDITH.—Water-colour drawings of figures.  
 BETTS, HERBERT.—Leather work.  
 BENNET, REBECCA, St. Albans School.—Crochet antimacassar.  
 BURGESS, AGNES, Sydenham School.—Crochet antimacassar.  
 CAMPBELL, ISABEL, Normal School.—Design for baby's robe.  
 CROFT, MAGGIE, Ashley.—Crochet skirt.  
 GEORGE, FANNY.—Water-colour drawings, &c.  
 GILCHRIST, HENRIETTA.—Splash work.  
 HACK, ELEANOR.—Crewel basket.  
 HAY, AGNES.—Plain sewing.  
 HEWITT, AGNES, Lyttelton School.—Crochet toilet set.  
 HOWLAND, EDITH.—Plain sewing.  
 JONES, HELENA, Gloucester-street School.—Crewel work.  
 JONES, MAUDE, Gloucester-street School.—Macramé work.  
 KENNEDY, MAUDE.—Cone-work house.  
 LOUITT, KATE, Lyttelton School.—Lady's night dress.  
 M'GREGOR, ADA, West Christchurch.—Plain needlework.  
 NALDER, PERCY.—Fretwork clock.  
 PAPPRIILL, EDITH.—Plain sewing.  
 PIERCY, ANNIE.—Plain sewing.  
 RKECE, SARAH, Papanui School.—Crewel work.  
 ROBERTS, RUTH (aged six), Lyttelton.—Sampler.  
 SEYMOUR CHARLES.—Artificial teeth.  
 SMITH, ALICE MARY, Normal School.—Crewel work.  
 TRAPE, JANE.—Knitted socks.  
 WILLIAMS, ETHEL.—Plain sewing.  
 WYATT, LAURA.—Outline crewel work.

## HONOURABLE MENTION.

Among other exhibits examined, the following call for favourable comment:—

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.—Plain sewing.  
 GLOUCESTER STREET SCHOOL.—Knitting.  
 LEESTON SCHOOL.—Babies' socks.  
 LOBURN SCHOOL.—Dolls' clothes.

SYDENHAM SCHOOL.—Pinafores, socks, &c.  
 BALLINGER, EDITH (aged nine).—Landscape in pencil, mats, &c.  
 BARCLAY, ANNIE, Mount Grey Downs.—Stockings.  
 BOWLKER, CHARLES.—Violin, in case.  
 BROWN, GEERTIE (three and a-half years old).—Kettle holder.  
 CAIN, THOMAS (aged thirteen), Sydenham School.—Horizontal engine.  
 CAMPBELL MAGGIE.—Woolwork cushion.  
 COOPER, ANNIE.—Needle and crochet work.  
 DEMPSIE, KATIE.—Crewel bracket drape.  
 DUFF, BESSIE, West Christchurch School.—Crochet skirt.  
 GRAND, HELEN, Normal School.—Crochet collar.  
 HODGE, EMILY.—Pencil drawing of figure.  
 KENNEDY, MARY.—Knitting.  
 KING, MARGARET, West Christchurch.—Baby's suit.  
 KIRK, JANET.—Silk apron.  
 LANE, JAMES, Gloucester Street School.—Ship, in water colours.  
 LAMBERT, KATE, seven years old.—Embroidered frock.  
 MASON, ALICE.—Darning and patching, very neatly done.  
 MASON, MARY.—Needle and crochet work.  
 MASON, KATE.—Needle and crochet work.  
 M'GOWAN, MARY.—Knitting.  
 PAPPRIILL, ADA.—Wool flowers.  
 PAPPRIILL, ALICE.—Cone frame.  
 PEACOCK, W.—Vertical steam engine.  
 PITCAITHLY, ELIZA.—Crewel work and mantle drape.  
 ROBERTS, ANN.—Victoria crewel apron.  
 ROBERTSON, MARY.—Socks.  
 SADDLER, MAUDE.—Bootees.  
 SOLLITT, STANLEY, Sydenham School.—Architectural drawing.  
 SHALER, ALICE.—Needle and crochet work.  
 WOLF, JOHANNA.—Mat woolwork.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

We have found it a work of considerable difficulty in dealing with the question of awards at these courts; so many exhibits are crowded into the space at the disposal of the committee. The miscellaneous nature of the work sent in, and the important question of design, have doubtless resulted in the omission of many meritorious works from the lists. A few notes have been made after some of the exhibits, and some additional remarks bearing

on the work generally may be useful. The most important point in connection with all works of this kind is the design—by a few it is stated to be original. In one case, however, the exhibitor does not appear to know what original design means. The work in question has evidently been purchased with a quarter of it already executed. The ticket, however, informs visitors that three quarters of the design is original. In the large majority of cases the work is simply executed over the designs, as supplied on the material. In these, taste in choosing the design has been taken into consideration. In all cases, however, it is most important that the design should be appropriate; especially where natural forms are merely introduced without any attempt at conventional treatment. Take, for instance, rugs, chairs, and objects of a similar class—here, purely natural representation becomes simply painful. Objects are much better without ornament, if the work be not well executed; and in these cases the more natural the rendering, the more unsuitable they appear. A mass of holly leaves or roses may be so beautifully worked on a chair or couch that one mistakes them for real, and respects them accordingly; or a rug may be covered by a huge dog, tiger, or other animal, so life-like and real that timid people may hesitate to approach it. In this respect, therefore, ornament should always be subordinate to utility. Then, the material used in imitating nature, and the method in which that material is used, should be carefully considered, or hideous atrocities will inevitably result. Human hair is, fortunately, seldom used to imitate the delicate colours and tissues of flowers; and the horribly stiff framework of wire wool frames are made on, and the direction the wool must be worked over it, are fatal to the truthful rendering of plant form. In the animal and vegetable world the lines on the surface almost invariably take the direction which brings out the form to advantage. In many of the specimens of crewel work, however, the material is worked across in the most meaningless manner, instead of taking the direction of the form. The mantle drape by Mrs. Porter is an example of this. The many chaotic masses of shells, seaweeds, ferns, &c., are to be regretted, as there is little or no trace of arrangement in the works of this class. When properly managed, these objects are all well adapted to design. They must, however, be arranged in a conventional manner, and not as if they had been simply shaken out of a bag; or taken, one after the other, and packed over a given space, as a child does under similar circumstances.



## SECTION XXII.

## FIRST ORDER OF MERIT.

\*SOUTHERN CROSS PETROLEUM CO., Poverty Bay.—Petroleum, &c. A certificate awarded to encourage the development of this industry.

\*G. B. FEDERLI, Akaroa.—Silk. Mr. Federli shows the whole process of treating the silkworm for the production of silk. This is one of the most instructive exhibits in the building; and the enthusiastic energy of the exhibitor deserves the highest commendation.

\*KANIYOSHIYA, Kioto.—Magic mirrors of beautiful workmanship.

ELLIS, P., Draughtsman, Railway Workshops, Addington.—Mechanical drawings of high merit.

MOORE, C. G., Oamaru.—Barbed fencing wire. We shall be glad to see this compete with the imported article. The barb is excellent, and the price cheap.

BRIGGS & Co., London.—Designs on paper for needlework; thoroughly artistic.

\*GRISWOLD, H. J., & Co., London.—Knitting machines; simple in construction and easy to work; does the ribbing well; a great economical invention.

LUGTON, A., & SONS, Melbourne.—Sausage-cutting machine and brine-injecting machine.

\*BRITANNIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Colchester.—Lathes of light construction, and suitable both for amateurs and mechanics.

\*GEBRUDER JANECKE & FR. SCHNEEMANN, Hanover.—Printing inks of the highest quality.

\*BULLER, WALTER, M.D., C.M.G., F.R.S., Wellington.—For the publication of "The New Zealand Birds" and other works taking very high rank in the scientific world. The usefulness of work of this description in new countries cannot be overrated.

HELMS, R., Greymouth.—A very fine collection of coleoptera, deserving high praise for his assiduity as a collector.

\*ZUCCATO & WOLFF, London.—The "Trypograph," a most useful invention.

\*DEAN & SON, London.—Children's picture books, showing a great deal of originality, and wonderfully executed for the price.

\*FAWCETT, J., Mosgiel.—Saddle cloths, every part of which (except the buckles) are made in New Zealand, the cloth coming from the Kaiapoi Factory. These minor industries give employment to other labour besides that of the manufacturer himself.

SYKES, K. D., Auckland.—Hygienic bath. This seems a useful apparatus, and is attested to have been of practical service.

ASHWIN & FALCONER, Sydney.—Stained glass window.

HILL, C. J., Upper Riccarton.—Wood and ivory carvings, wax impressions, &c.

CAMPBELL, A. D., Dunedin.—Fretwork cabinet. As the work of a lad of sixteen, this is very praiseworthy.

REISCHEK, A., Auckland.—Taxidermy. For excellence of workmanship, and life-like rendering of animal life.

\*CROSSLEY, J., & SONS, Halifax.—A splendid exhibit of carpets of all kinds, the tapestry being unsurpassable.

\*BRINTON, J., & Co., Kidderminster.—Brussels carpets. The designs are specially good.

\*WHITTAL & Co., Kidderminster.—Wilton carpets.—This is a very small exhibit, but the delicate finish shown in the two carpets exhibited deserves commendation.

\*WATSON & NAYLOR, Kidderminster.—Kidderminster carpets. A large and varied collection, of the highest quality.

\*BLACKWOOD BROS.—Kidderminster carpets. A good collection, of high quality.

\*HENDERSON & Co., Durham.—This firm shows over 100 different designs of carpets of all kinds, well illustrating the attention paid to the manufacture.

YOUNG, B. N.—Calvesfoot jelly.

PANNELL, G., Addington.—Flour.

\*HOPTON & SONS, London.—Best timber, and carved carriage panels. In the opinion of carriage-builders, this exhibit is unsurpassable, and worthy of the highest praise.

TURNER, T., & Co., Dewsbury.—Glass Bottles. A large variety is shown, but in the absence of prices we cannot make a higher award.

PATERSON & Co., Edinburgh.—Musical publications. Paper, type, and binding, are all excellent, and the impression most clear.

AUGENER & Co., London.—Musical publications. Excellent paper, type, and binding.

DUPONT, G., Paris.—Artificial flowers. Not of the best quality, but very cheap.

#### SECOND ORDER OF MERIT.

DONALD M'LEAN, MRS., Strathcowan.—Knitted woollen shawl.

OSBORNE, A. P., Christchurch.—Dies, cards, monograms, &c.

PRICE, W., Sydenham.—Brass castings.

DANIS, A., London.—Saddlery.

M'MILLAN & SEY, Christchurch.—Imitation wood and marble.

DEAN, Christchurch.—Imitation wood and marbles.

#### THIRD ORDER OF MERIT.

ARMSTRONG, MISS C. L., Christchurch.—Ornamental fernwork.

FORELLI, ANG., Milan.—Marble and alabaster statuettes.

FRILLI, ANT., Rome.—Marble and alabaster works.

BREGANINI, A., Rome.

PISONI, BROS., Milan.—Oleographs.

SANTIFALLER, T., Christchurch.—Wood carving.

SOXRIFER, A., Tyrol.—Wood carving.

JENKINS, E. J., Opawa.—Inlaid wood table.

SIMPSON, A. W., Christchurch.—Manograph.

GORDON, W., Taranaki.—Artificial orange tree.

M'GEE, W. C., Nelson.—An ingenious tobacco cutting machine.

PRATT, T., Melbourne.—Kettles.

CAMPBELL, J., Christchurch.—Blacking.

YOUNG, P., Melbourne.—Wirework.

#### OTHER EXHIBITS EXAMINED.

RIDLEY & Co., Newcastle.—Papers and drawings, showing action of continuous girder tramways, which have the great advantage of not spoiling the roadway for vehicles. This is hardly an exhibit, and therefore we give no award; but it is well worth the attention of all interested in the tramway question, and the maintenance of good roads in places where tramways run.

CONIGRAVE & COLLISON, Adelaide.—A good specimen of pen and ink drawing.

CAIRE, J., Melbourne.—Photographic views of Australian scenery. These are well done, but not properly exhibited.

FLOOD, P., Melbourne.—Washing machine.



## SPECIAL EXHIBIT.

In examining Mr. CHAPLIN'S exhibit of bees and apicultural apparatus, we are at once struck with the thorough knowledge of the subject displayed by the exhibitor, and the beauty and completeness of the exhibits. His hives are so constructed that the honey can be stored above or behind the breeding frames; and either in sectional supers of convenient one-pound size, or in whole combs, the full size of the hive. They are all made of the best material, and in accordance with the most recent improvements; and his perforated zinc partition is an improvement on those ordinarily used, because it allows of freer transit of the worker bees only, and contains less metal in the aggregate than those otherwise constructed. In the way of accessory apparatus, Mr Chaplin has left nothing more to be desired. There is everything which the apiarian can require. His hive-stand is so arranged that it can be used for resting frames in when examining the hives. His slinger—Abbott's Little Wonder—is simple and inexpensive; and though many people prefer a barrel-slinger—and when much honey is to be slung it is undoubtedly superior—still, this answers the purpose for small lots very well. His wax smelter is simplicity itself, and as efficient as simple, as proved by the wax he exhibits. His transferring board is also an improvement on those generally used, as it will fold up quite flat, and is the more easily packed and carried. His quilt of thick boiler felt is also admirably calculated to ensure efficient ventilation without a draught. Then he shows a capital knife and wax melter, the wax being surrounded by a hot water chamber, which keeps it melted longer than when without it; a Raynor's queen cage, a smoker and veils for the timid. His tussock grass bush, too, is admirable, for being vegetable matter the bees seem not to mind it, whereas they do object to a bristle brush or feather. He also shows the comb foundation in both kinds, that with a conical base and that with a flat one, and also upon a wooden diaphragm: the latter can only be used, though, when the honey is intended to be slung, whereas the other is of universal application. The diagrams, too, are quite up to the present time and knowledge, illustrating the anatomy and physiology of the bee and its various organs, and their use in regard to the propagation of plants by carrying the pollen on their bodies from one plant to another, or from stamen to stigma. His honey is not so delicious in flavour as that of other exhibitors, owing to the locality from which it was gathered; but it is in the most marketable form and would readily find purchasers. We are of opinion that he is justly entitled to the first award, viz.—silver medal, with a certificate of gold medal.

Next in order of merit comes the exhibit of the CANTERBURY BEE FARM, whose manager shows a neat and ingenious hive, quite efficient for all practical purposes, but it has one drawback, viz., the difficulty of getting at the ends of the bars. Bees will propolise anything and everything they can, and though it may be less of an objection to an experienced bee-keeper, for beginners the bars are more difficult to get out without jarring. Mr Hind's sectional supers are simply beautiful, being made of long thin pieces of wood, with a V-shaped cut at the angles on the inside, which allows of a perfect joint being formed, and makes them stronger than when the cut is made with a knife only on the outer side. His exhibit of honey in sectional supers is very good, and so is the slung honey, and its flavour is more

delicious than that of either of the other exhibits, and the samples of wax leave nothing to be desired. We regret that other apiacultural appliances are conspicuous by their absence, or he would have been close upon Mr. Chaplin's heels, if not abreast of him. However, he is justly entitled to the second prize (silver medal).

Mr. A. SEARLE exhibits a bar-framed hive, like the other two exhibitors; but with one advantage, viz.—a hinged roof, which prevents jarring when the hive is opened. It is quite up to all the modern improvements, and the ingenious arrangements of the stand and entrance are in some respects advantages; but on the whole we are disposed to think that, like a large book, a hive so large is a great evil. It is cumbersome, and not inexpensive; but it is well made, especially for an amateur. The hive in which he exhibits the bees at work is also ingenious, and possesses advantages over the one in which Mr. Chaplin exhibits his Ligurians. He has an ingenious little instrument for fastening in comb foundations, which is very handy for a busy man. He also exhibits samples of mead, very good, as was proved by the fact that the public appreciated them so well that we had not even a second opportunity of tasting them the same evening. The division board and feeder combined is handy and ingenious, but, as in the Canterbury Bee Farm collection, other apiacultural appliances are absent. Nevertheless, he displays considerable ingenuity in many ways; and when practical experience has matured his ideas, he will not be behind his fellow apiarians. We think he is entitled to a bronze medal.

We are of opinion that all bee-keepers make a mistake in using either metal or glass in a hive, especially at the top, for the simple reason that they condense moisture—moisture produces mould. Then follows a train of evils, often resulting in foul brood, and the destruction of the apiary, as has happened this year in this very neighbourhood.

JAMES IRVING, M.D.  
W. CRYSTALL.

## FIRST ORDER OF MERIT.—GAS METERS.

\*COWAN & Co.'s, Messrs. B.—Wet Meter (Warner & Cowan's Patent). Exhibited by the Christchurch Gas Company. I have examined the workmanship of this exhibit, and am of opinion that it is in all parts well constructed. Furthermore, an improvement has been made upon the ordinary wet meter, viz., the introduction of an additional drum, which acts as a compensator, and precludes the possibility of a variable registration, and also the danger of the lights becoming extinguished, as is often the case with the single-wheel meter. The materials used in the construction are of the quality shown by specimen parts. I therefore have no hesitation in recommending this exhibit for high honours.

MILNE & SON, Messrs., London and Edinburgh.—The wet meter exhibited by this firm (through Messrs. Dilworth & Savage), is also a good piece of workmanship; and, in my opinion, equal to any wet meter on the ordinary principle, but it lacks the compensating power so manifest in Cowan's patent. Notwithstanding this, I would recommend it as deserving honours.

\*GLOVER & Co.'s, Messrs. G., Dry Meter.—This exhibit (also shown through Messrs. Dilworth & Savage) is a fine specimen of a meter on the "dry" principle; the diaphragms, valves, &c., being well finished. I

inspected it whilst in motion, and found the lights burning steadily, and without any tendency to oscillate. I have no hesitation in stating that this exhibit deserves high honours.

#### OTHER EXHIBITS EXAMINED.

R. COWAN & Co., Messrs., per Christchurch Gas Company, and Messrs. Dilworth & Savage, also show good specimens of the dry meter, but unfortunately the glass forming the outer cases in both instances has been broken, and I had not the opportunity of seeing them in motion; consequently I cannot form the same estimate of their respective qualities as in the case of Glover's, but the materials used in their construction are of the very best quality, and accordingly I submit that they are worthy of recognition.

G. P. DAYE, Expert.

#### ADDITION TO SECTION XII.

In Section XII no mention was made of Messrs. Allen and Sons' exhibit of tomato sauce. Since then the firm have obtained a first award, as the following letter, countersigned by Mr. R. E. N. Twopeny, as Superintendent of the Committee for Judging and Awards, will show:—

“Christchurch, 4th August, 1882.

“Messrs. Allen and Sons, St. Albans.

“Dear Sirs,—As there was no address on your exhibit, it was concluded by the Jury of Section XII, Class 55, by some error that you were an Australian house. We have, since finding this out, written to the Secretary of the Exhibition to rectify the error, and explained to him that you were awarded by us First Order of Merit for Tomato Sauce. Our subsequent remark that there was no good local exhibit was based on the above impression, and you are quite at liberty to use this award whether you receive it officially or not.

“Yours faithfully,

“MALCOLM M. IRVING,

“Secretary to Section XII and Jury.”

#### ERRATA.

Page 15.—P. and D. Duncan should have two (\*) stars for their Single Furrow Plough, and one for their Double Treble Furrow Plough, but there should be no star opposite their Broadcast Sowing Machine.

Page 53.—Under Section XIII., Second Order of Merit, Mr. Wood, of Ashburton, should be included for ales.

Page 26.—Under Section IV., the Thames Hematite Paint Company should be bracketted in the same paragraph with the New Zealand Hematite Paint Company.

Page 63.—“GLADBACK,” Rhenish Prussia, in Section XV., under “Other Exhibits Examined,” it should be classed under the Third Order of Merit.

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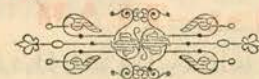


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